The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,365.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage.....	„ 72 0
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First insertion.....	Rs. 5 0
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er line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Refer 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship ASIA, 1,579 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 26th October, at noon.

	Oct.		Nov.
Leave Bombay	26	Leave Galle	5
„ Cutwar	28	„ Negapatam	6
„ Mangalore	29	„ Pondicherry	6
„ Cannanore	30	„ Madras	8
„ Calicut	30	„ Coconada	10
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Bimlipatam	11
„ Cochin	31	„ Gopalpore	12
	Nov.	„ False Point	13
„ Tuticorin	1	Arrive Calcutta	14
„ Colombo	2		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherries district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.		Down.	
	Nov.		Nov.
Leave Bombay	5	Leave Bussorah	19
„ Kurrachee	6	„ Fao	19
„ Gundur	6	„ Bushire	21
„ Muscat	9	„ Linga	23
„ Bunder Abbas	11	„ Bunder Abbas	25
„ Linga	12	„ Muscat	27
„ Bushire	15	„ Gundur	29
	Dec.		Dec.
„ Fao	16	„ Kurrachee	1
Arrive Bussorah	17	Arrives Bombay	4

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

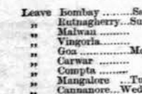
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The steam-ship COMORIN, 453 tons, 80 H. P., Commander J. Browne, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 25th October, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYWAR COAST.



STEAMER GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Robinson, will be despatched on TUESDAY next, the 21st instant, to CUTCH MANDVEE, calling at VERAVUL, MANGROLE, POREBUNDER, and DWARKA. For Freight and Passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 16th October, 1869.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Ratnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Compta	„	„ Coompta	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Ratnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 P.M.

For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 18th October, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Bark CHOICE, R. Crozier, Master, from Singapore, are requested to send off their Bills of Lading for countersignature to Agents' office, and send off Boats alongside the ship to receive delivery of their goods, otherwise the same will be landed as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Crozier will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

COWASJEE & NUSSERWANJEE DURASH,
Agents for Captain R. Crozier.

Bombay, 18th October, 1869.

NOTICES.

WE are requested by Mr. MENIST to inform the Public, that his stay in Bombay terminates this month.

MR. W. G. STRETTON, recently arrived from Paris and London, begs to ANNOUNCE to his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC of Bombay and its vicinity that he is ABOUT TO OPEN a PHOTOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT in Byculla, at No. 1 LOVE LANE, PAREL ROAD, to be styled, THE BYCULLA STUDIO.

Received from the business part of the City, and attached to a Bungalow surrounded by a large compound, the above Studio will not only afford great facilities for the exercise of the Photographic Art, but will enable the Public to perfect arrangements to be made for the comfort and convenience of the Public. Ladies, especially will, find the internal arrangements and the private character of the Studio particularly acceptable.

With the experience acquired in the latest connection with the eminent Firm of Messrs. Mayer et Pierson, of Paris, together with a supply of *materiel* of the most approved manufacture, Mr. Stretton is enabled to guarantee first class work only.

The Studio will be opened about the 15th instant ; due notice of which will appear.

FOR SALE, by Private Contract, the undermentioned properties at BROACH, viz. :—

A piece of LAND situate at Vinalpore, measuring 54,783 square yards, with the Cotton Ginning Manufactory, Dwelling Houses, Godowns, and Outhouses standing thereon, and all the Machinery, Tools, &c., thereto belonging.

A piece of CULTIVATED LAND known by the name of "Huseenjee's Vuzeefa," situate at Vizalpore, measuring 36,322 square yards.

A piece of GARDEN GROUND situate at Vizalpore, measuring 4,805 square yards, with the Bungalow, Stable, and Outhouses standing thereon.

A piece of GROUND situated in the Town, measuring 7,759 square yards, with the Dwelling House, Stable, and Outhouses standing thereon, known by the name of Mingnel De Souza's Bungalow.

A piece of GROUND situate in the Town, measuring 807 square yards, with the Dwelling House standing thereon, now in the occupation of Byramshaw Bhunjeeshaw.

A piece of GROUND situate in the Town, measuring 2,463 square yards, with the Dwelling House and Outhouses standing thereon, known as Ardaseer's house.

The REMAINDER of a LEASE of 99 years, dated 11th April 1857, of the garden called Begum Barri, measuring 2,852½ square yards, with the Dwelling House, Stable, and Outhouses standing thereon.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, Limited

Bombay, 13th September, 1869.

LINDLEY & WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS & MINIATURE PAINTERS,
23, APOLLO STREET.

Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Ivory Miniatures painted, Photos. coloured, and Photographs copied, enlarged, and coloured by a first-class London Artist.

A splendid selection of Masonic Jewellery and first-class Albums (for 2 and 4 Portraits) on view, and for Sale at a reduction of 25 per cent. 200 Views of Bombay and its Vicinity on Sale.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON,
SUCCESSORS TO
Messrs. DIXON AND Co.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS, ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANKS,
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £36, 2nd class £24. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Fils et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship GUNGA, 1,300 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th November.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list ; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

4 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
4 „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
4 „ Linen Collars,	1 Inverness Cape.
4 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
4 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
4 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
4 „ Coloured Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
4 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
1 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival in England, and *vice versâ*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Our STEAM BOAT will be READY at the Apollo Bunder to TAKE PASSENGERS to the MAIL STEAMER and BACK at about 3 P.M. on SATURDAY next, 23rd instant.

FARES—Going or Returning alone ..... Rs. 1 0
Both Going and Returning ..... „ 1 8
Personal Luggage ..... Free.

M. B. COHEN & Co.

20th October, 1869.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the City of Bombay will be HELD in the Town Hall on THURSDAY, the 28th day of October, 1869, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider, 1st, the Government Resolution No. 4,314, dated 7th October, 1869, on the subject of the Survey of the Town and Island of Bombay ; 2nd, the Proceedings of the Finance Committee.

JAMES MACKINTOSH,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 20th October, 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
—NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that on and from 1st November, 1869, REVISED RATES for the CONVEYANCE of COTTON by this Railway will be brought into operation. The Rates will be few exceptions are the same as last season.

Particulars will be supplied on application at the respective Stations or to the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 18th October, 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
—NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that this Company have established CARTING AGENCIES for the CONVEYANCE of GOODS between Nandoora and Khamgaum, and between Budnaira and Oomrawuttee, and that OFFICES for the receipt and despatch of Goods will be OPENED at those places from the 1st November, 1869.

The Rates may be obtained on application at either of the above mentioned places or to the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 18th October, 1869.

NOTICE.—All PERSONS having CLAIMS against the MUNICIPALITY, not yet forwarded for SETTLEMENT, are requested to SUBMIT them to the undersigned on or before the 28TH INSTANT.

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

Bombay, 20th October, 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—An ADDITIONAL DIVIDEND, for the half year ended 30th June last, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT per annum, will be PAYABLE on MONDAY, the 25th instant, to Shareholders registered at the Branch.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 21st October, 1869.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED for the DEWALLEE HOLIDAYS from MONDAY, 1st, to WEDNESDAY, 3rd November, both days inclusive :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. L. and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 20th October, 1869.

ESSENCE ZOROASTER,
DILL CHAMAN.

The most excellent and unsurpassed PERFUME hitherto manufactured in the world, made only by D. F Warden, and sold by Messrs. Thomson & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay, and by all other Chemists.

The SUNDAY PERFUME will be also out on MONDAY morning. Price in 2 ounce stoppered bottles, Rs. 5.

D. F. WARDEN.

In the matters of the Indian Companies Act, 1866, and of the EAST INDIA BANK (in Liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was, on the 19th day of October, 1869, presented to the Honorable Mr. Westropp, one of the Judges of the said High Court, by Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia, a Shareholder in the said Company, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the said Mr. Justice Westropp on the 12th day of December, 1869, and any Creditor of Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose ; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

KEIR, PRESCOT, AND WINTER,
Solicitors for the Petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given, that BAEE HEERABAEE and BAEE MANOCKBAEE, widows and administratrixes of the Goods and Chattels of the late THUCKER HURRIDASS KHEMJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, have contracted to SELL all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND together with three houses and two ranges of buildings or chawls standing thereon, situate in Lohar Chawl Street, in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,500 square yards, and whereof the houses and buildings are respectively assessed under Nos. 49, 50, and 51, and which property is bounded on the east by public road, on the west partly by the house of Radhabace, widow of the late Bhawan Ragoonath and partly by Avargeea Ourt, on the south by the Bhatia Mahajun Wady, and on the north by Lohar Chawl Street. Any person having any claim against the abovementioned property, either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known, in writing, to the undersigned, at his office, in the Oak Lane, in the Fo.., Main fourteen days from this date, or else the sale will be completed without regard to such claim.—Dated this 20th day of October, 1869.

JANARDHEN GOPALL,
Solicitor for the Purchaser.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand PIANO, by SCHRODER, in good condition, Rs. 4 ... Apply to A. B., care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BASS' ALE,
JUST LANDED.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Bottled by Cameron and Saunders, Pints, per dozen	3 12	4 0
Do. ditto Quarts, per dozen	6 4	6 12
Bottled by Stone & Co., Pints, per dozen	4 0	4 4
Do. ditto Imperial Pints, per dozen	5 4	5 8
ditto Quarts, per dozen	6 8	7 0
Do. ditto Imperial Quarts, per dozen	8 8	9 0

N.B.—To Messes and large Consumers considerable economy is effected by the use of the Imperial Bottles.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MACDOUGALL'S PATENT CARBOLIC ACID
DISINFECTANTS.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. rs.
POWDER, in bags of 28 or 5 lbs. each, per cent.	11 0	13 0
Ditto, in casks of 250 lbs. each	21 8	24 0
TIN DREDGERS, for use of above to contain 1 lb.	1 0	1 4
POWDER, in bottles with metal dredger tops, „	0 10	0 12
Ditto, in packets of 1 lb. „	0 4	0 5
Ditto, in packets of 4 lbs. „	0 12	1 0
Ditto, in ships' chest of 1 cwt. „	25 0	28 0
Ditto, „ „ ½ „	14 0	16 0
Ditto, „ „ ¼ „	7 0	8 0
FLUID, for dilution with water to use where the Powder is inapplicable ; qrt. bottles each	0 14	1 0
Ditto, ditto per dozen	8 8	10 8
Ditto, in jars (extra) per gallon	4 0	4 12
CARBOLIC ACID ; dark, for sewage purposes (vessels extra) ..... per gallon	2 0	2 8
Ditto ; No. 4, white ..... „	5 0	6 0
CARBOLIC (Soft) SOAP, for cleansing and disinfecting hospitals and barrack floors, beds and linen, washing dogs, and destruction of parasitic insects ; Cash-bred 3 lbs. each	2 4	2 8
CARBOLIC BATH SOAP, an excellent and perfectly safe preventive of Prickly heat and skin disorders of similar character ; bars of 3 lbs. each	1 12	2 0
CARBOLIC TOILET SOAP, tablets	0 6	0 8
Ditto, ditto box of 3 tablets „	1 0	1 4
FUMIGATING SALTS ..... per packet	0 10	0 12
FUMIGATORS for use of same ..... „	1 0	1 4
APPARATUS for preparing disinfecting fluid for sewage purposes, suitable for Towns and Cantonments	68 0	75 0

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS will be held in the Club Tent, on the Esplanade, on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 5-15 P.M.

J. MES DODDS,
Honorary Secretary, B. C. C.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the following RESOLUTION, passed at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders held on the 1st October, instant, was unanimously CONFIRMED at a MEETING of Shareholders held at 3 P.M. THIS DAY :—

"That the Liquidators of the Company be, and they hereby are, authorized to transfer and sell the lands, houses, hereditaments, moveable and immoveable, and all other assets, rights, business, effects, and good-will of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, to a new Company, to be called the "Mazagon Land Company, Limited," and to receive in compensation for each transfer and sale 2,000 fully paid-up shares, of the nominal value of Rs. 2,000 each, in such last mentioned Company, such Company undertaking to pay and discharge all debts, liabilities, either contingent or existing, and engagements, of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, and to carry out and perform the agreements, leases, and obligations of the said Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited."

JOHN S. HURRELL, Chairman.

Elphinstone Circle, 20th Oct., 1869.

LETTS' DIARIES FOR 1870 can now be had from the undersigned. Lists can be had on application. They are charged at a uniform rate of ten annas per shilling.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

INDESTRUCTIBLE BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.—A large collection of the newest is now available for selection.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

TREE AND SERPENT WORSHIP, illustrated by a large number of Photographs. Rs. 60.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MUSIC.—Catalogues of all Messrs. Cocks and Co.s Stock and Publications can be had of the undersigned, who will be happy to order any selections at the Catalogue Prices.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

TROLLOPE'S VICAR OF BULLHAMPTON.—The first three parts can be had on payment of subscription for 14 Nos. Rs. 7-2 in Bombay,

Rs. 8-10 Up-Country.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

OLLENDORFF'S Method of Learning to Read, Write, and Speak the French Language in six months. Rs. 4.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

EXAMINATION STUDIES.

Forbes' Hindustani Dictionary	Rs. 26 4
ditto Roman character	22 8
——— Manual	2 4
——— Bagh-o-Bahar	7 12
——— Baital Pachesi	5 12
——— Hindustani Grammar	6 12
——— Translation of Bagh-o-Bahar	5 0
Eastwick's Interlinear translation of Baital Pachesi	10 8
Forbes' Arabic Grammar	11 4
——— Reading Lessons	9 8
Faris' Arabic Grammar	3 4
Catadago's Arabic Dictionary	25 0
Stevenson's Marathee Grammar	5 0
Leckie's Guzerati Grammar	5 0
K. Mulji's Guzerati Dictionary	3 0
Bonfey's Sanskrit Dictionary	25 0
——— Grammar	6 4

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MACHINERY FOR SALE,
At reduced prices, to close an account.
One 8 by 16 horizontal steam engine and Cornish boiler.
One 5 H. P. horizontal pumping portable engine on wheels.
One 3 H. P. condensing horizontal engine with tubular upright boiler.
One 16 H. P. portable boiler.
Six hydraulic presses for piece-goods.
Seven 24 circular saw benches, without saws.
Six jewellers' rolls for reducing silver or gold.
Two large and two small circular printing machines.
One rack, pinion, self-acting.
Seven garnet pumps of various sizes.
A large lot of bolt ends and nuts, so as to be welded to any lengths
A lot of 4 feet furnace bars.
Biscuit making and dough making machines, for bakers.
Brick making machinery.
Cast metal pullies from 2 inches up to 5 feet, turned rims, some bored to sizes and others not, &c. &c., too numerous to mention.

The Machinery can be seen, and all information given, at the Works of Messrs. A. LAING & SON, Machinists and Gunmakers, Cursetjee Sooklaje Street, Camattecpoora.

Bombay, 18th October, 1869.

TABLE REQUISITES.
CUTLERY.

	A. quality. Cash Rs. a.	A. quality. Credit Rs. a.	B. quality. Cash Rs. a.	B. quality. Credit Rs. a.	C. quality. Cash Rs. a.	C. quality. Credit Rs. a.
Table Knives, full size, per dozen	25	0 28	0 20	0 22	8 14	0 16 0
Table Knives, second, (dessert) size, per doz.	20	0 22	8 14	0 16	0 11	0 12 8
Meat Carvers, per pair	8	0 9	0 6	0 7	0 4	8 5 0
Game Carvers „	8	0 9	0 6	0 7	0 4	8 5 0
Steel Sharpeners, each	3	1 3	8 2	0 2	8 1	12 2 0
Complete Sets, as above	63	0 70	0 45	0 50	0 32	0 36 0

A quality are fitted with 4-inch pinned finest African Ivory bevelled handles. B quality with 4-inch pinned finest African Ivory handles. C quality with 4-inch pinned fine African Ivory handles.

ELECTRO PLATE,
Of the best workmanship only, thickly plated on the hardest Nickel Silver.

	Fiddle Pattern. Cash Rs. a.	Fiddle Pattern. Credit Rs. a.	Beaded, Lily, or Thread, Patterns. Cash Rs. a.	Beaded, Lily, or Thread, Patterns. Credit Rs. a.
Table Forks, full size, per doz.	27 0	30 0	36 0	40 0
Table Spoons, do. „	27 0	30 0	36 0	40 0
Dessert Forks, do. „	20 0	22 8	27 0	30 0
Dessert Spoons, do. „	20 0	22 8	27 0	30 0
Tea Spoons „	12 8	14 0	16 8	18 0
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls „	12 8	14 0	18 0	20 0
Salt Spoons, do. „	12 8	14 0	18 0	20 0
Mustard Spoons, do. each	1 2	1 4	1 8	1 12
Caddy Spoons „	0 14	1 0	1 4	1 8
Sugar Spoons „	1 4	1 8	1 8	1 12
Sugar Tongs „	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 8
Ice Tongs „	4 8	5 0	5 8	6 0
Butter Knives „	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 8
Pickle or Oyster Forks „	2 4	2 8	2 12	3 0
Toddy Ladles „	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 8
Sauce do. „	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 8
Soup do. „	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 0
Gravy Spoons „	4 8	5 0	5 8	6 0
Marrow Spoons „	3 0	3 8	3 8	4 0
Fish Helpers per pair	14 8	16 0	16 0	18 0
Spring Side Pickle Prongs, in ivory handle each	...	...	6 0	6 8

Beer Mugs and Goblets, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 27.	Marmalade or Jam Jars, from Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 30.
Biscuit Caddies, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 75.	Muffineers, per pair, from Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 25.
Butter Dishes, from Rs. 9 to Rs. 40.	Napkin Rings, sets from Rs. 9 to Rs. 40.
Cake or Bread Baskets, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 60.	Pickle Frames, from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 75.
Candlesticks, per pair, from Rs. 21 to Rs. 60.	Salvers and Waiters, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 75.
Claret Jugs, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 40.	Salt Cellars & Spoons, from a pair, Rs. 9 to a set Rs. 75.
Cruet Frames, 8, or 10, from Rs. 9 to Rs. 70.	Sardine Boxes and Tongs, from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 56.
Dessert Knives and Forks, sets, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 200.	Sugar Baskets, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30.
Egg Frames and Cruets, from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 120.	Tea and Coffee Services, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.
Epergnes & Centre Pieces, from Rs. 45 to Rs. 300.	Toast Racks, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 60.
Fish Knives and Forks, sets, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 200.	Suites of Forks and Spoons, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 300.

NAPKIN RINGS,
Of Finest African Ivory, bevelled edges, and numbered 1 to 6

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Set of six, 1 by 1 inch	9 0	10 0
Set of six, 1 by 1½ inch	13 8	15 0
Set of six, 1½ or 2 by 1½ inch	15 0	18 0

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES,
Of Best Stoneware of Brunswick or Percy, both good serviceable and neat, patterns.

9 Breakfast Bowls and Saucers	Rs. 3 0	3 8
9 Coffee Cups and Saucers	2 4	2 8
6 Tea Cups and Saucers	1 12	2 0
6 Egg Cups	1 0	1 8
9 Plates	2 0	2 4
1 Slop Basin	0 6	0 8
1 Covered Sugar Basin	1 2	1 4
1 Cream Ewer	0 6	0 8
1 Milk Jug	0 6	0 8
1 10 inch Dish	0 14	1 0
1 12 inch Dish	1 2	1 4
1 Covered Muffin Plate	1 6	1 8
1 Butter Pot and Stand	1 2	1 4
2 Cake Plates	1 6	1 8
Complete set of 74 Pieces	18 8	21 0
Handsome Porcelain Services, by Davenport, from	21 0 to	50 0

DESSERT SERVICES,
Of finely finished Stoneware,
Comprising 2 High Comports, 4 Low Comports, and 12 Plates, from ..... 27 0 to 65 0
Handsome Porcelain Services from ..... 100 0 to 300 0

DINNER SERVICES
Of best Stoneware of Brunswick or Percy patterns.

12 10 inch Soup Plates	Rs. 4 8	5 0
12 10 inch Meat Plates	4 8	5 0
12 10 inch Hot Water Plates and Stoppers	24 0	27 0
12 8 inch Pudding Plates	3 12	4 0
12 6 inch Cheese Plates	2 12	3 0
1 18 inch Well (Gravy) Dish	5 8	6 0
1 20 inch Flat Dish	4 8	5 0
1 18 inch ditto	3 12	4 0
1 16 inch ditto	2 4	2 8
1 14 inch ditto	1 12	2 0
2 12 inch ditto	2 4	2 8
2 10 inch ditto	1 12	2 0
1 18 inch Fish Drainer	2 4	2 8
1 9 inch Pie Dish	0 14	1 0
1 11 inch ditto	1 6	1 8
1 Soup Tureen with cover and stand	8 0	9 0
2 Sauce do. do.	3 4	3 8
2 Cover Dishes	4 8	5 0
2 Salad Bowls	3 4	3 8
2 Root Dishes	6 4	7 0
Complete set of 88 pieces	90 0	100 0
Handsome Porcelain Services from	125 0 to	200 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

HEAL and SONS.
IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS,
for all parts of the world.
SOLID MAHOGANY
BED ROOM FURNITURE,
Entirely free from Veneer, very suitable for extreme climates.
HORSEHAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES,
and every Description of Bedding, for India and the Colonies.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
Of the above goods sent free by post to every part of the world to which there is Book Post.
HEAL AND SON.
196, 197, and 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.
*** Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

NOTICES.

TWO ADDRESSES will be delivered in the Town Hall at 5½ P.M., MONDAY and TUESDAY next, the 25th and 26th inst., by A. WILKINSON, Esq. Subject—"The Coming and Kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ the Hope of the Christian Church, and the means of preparation for that day which is at hand."

The chair will be taken by Captain Maunsell, R.E.

FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Registered Office of the Company, up to the 31st October instant, for CONSTRUCTING and COMPLETING certain WORKS of IMPROVEMENT to the Company's property.

The Plan and Specifications of Works can be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application, from WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at the Company's Office, from 1 to 4 P.M. daily.

Tenders to be addressed to the Directors of the above Company. No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
1, Church Street, 15th October, 1869. Secretary.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
—A MEETING of POLICY-HOLDERS in the above COMPANY will be HELD at the office of Messrs. MANISTY and HURRELL, No. 12, Bampart Row on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 5 P.M., for the purpose (1) of receiving the Report of the Proceedings of the Committee appointed to watch the interest of Policy-holders, and (2) of considering what further steps should be taken in the matter.—Mofussil Policy-holders are requested to be so good as to communicate their views to the Committee and to send Proxies to the Committee or to friends in Bombay to represent them at the Meeting.

G. A. SUMMERS
Bombay, 7th October, 1869. Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION of TRAINS and REDUCTION of FARES.

On and after the 1st proximo, Trains will leave Bombay for Bandora at 6-15, 7-0, and 7-45 A.M. and 5-20 and 5-45 P.M., and Bandora for Bombay at 7-0, 8-37, and 9-20 A.M., and 7-0 and 10-10 P.M. The Train for Ahmedabad and intermediate Stations will leave at 7 A.M. The 3rd Class Fares between Bombay and Veraval and intermediate Stations, will be reduced to three pies per mile with a minimum charge of one anna. For further particulars see the Company's Time Tables exhibited at all Stations.

J. R. DUKERTY, Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Market declining. Colabas and Back Bays went down to Rs. 1775 and 615, Mazagons were down to Rs. 1,320 but rose again to Rs, 1,335 for time.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
120,000	100	all	10 p.ct	Agra Bank	115
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1550
10,000	500	all	9 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	616½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	197½
7,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,550
30,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	340
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	190
57,600	250	125	4 do.	National Bank of India	140
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

44,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1735
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphi'st'ne Land	1020
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	655
8,000	150	all	Nil	Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld	195
24,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1225
5,000	2,000	1,450	Nil	Port Canning	370

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	35 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,300
200	2,000	1,100	10 do.	Allert Co. Kurrachee	700
200	2,000	850	6 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	570
	12,000	11,000	20 do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,200
200	2,000	all	37½ do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,050
200	500	all	90½ do.	Do. New	525
800	1,888	all	80 do.	Colaba Press Co.	10,200
250	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,100
150	8,500	all	1000*	Fort Press Co.	10,200
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,180
200	5,000	all	240 p.a.	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,200
1000	5,000	2,000	100 p.a.	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
2,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	270
120	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,800
225	2,000	750	200 p.a.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	2,000	all		Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,650

(* Per share for the half-year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	232
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£ 4	43.10.3	do.	Do.	94
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1100
...	£15	199.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	195

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	850
500	2,500	all	30* p.a.	Alliance Spinning	1,635
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,850
900	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bombay United	720
800	500	all	...	Broach Mills	250
300	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1,325
750	2,000	all	150 p.a.	Great Eastern	1265
2,500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	705
800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,270
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,410

(* For the half year.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	2,500	1,500	135 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	825
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	55
800	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	240

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of Liation.		
500	50 Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	51
25	13½ ...	Do. China	5½
200	35 Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'kng	6
200	40 Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	... Mar. '68	Central Bank	5
...	... ...	East India Bank's	15 -16
200	10 Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	65 May '67	Royal Bank	12
1300	66 Apr. '67	Old Financial	9

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	500
3,500	2,000	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100
5,000	2,400	...	Bombay Ship Co.	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11⅞d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 13/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do.	1s. 11 15/16d.
Do. Documents	3 Do. do.	2s. 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 days' sight	99
Madras	At sight	100 par.
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do	221

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113½
Five per cent.	108½
Four per cent.	94½
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1899-00	105
15 years' Debenture Loans	109 nl
10 years' do. do	107½
5 years' do. do.	103½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	105
Do. Do. Market Rate	104

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 16-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolus	,, 230
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Frane Pieces	,, 208
Bar Silver	,, 106-10
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196-9

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—OCTOBER 20.

Bradshaw, Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Nagpore.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 20.

Price, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Malligaum.
Heathcote, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By Major-General the Honourable A. H. Gordon, C. B., Commanding P. D. A.

Poona, 18th October, 1869.

The undermentioned officers of the 59th Foot have obtained leave of absence:—

Major Chadwick, from 19th October to 8th November 1869, on privilege leave.
Major Clarke, from 19th October to 15th November 1869.

POONA BRIGADE ORDERS.

By Brigadier General T. Mellon, C.B., Commanding Poona Brigade.

Poona, 18th October, 1869.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence:—

23rd Regiment N. L. I.—Lieutenant C. C. Butler, for 10 days from this date on station leave.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 19th October, 1869.

The following General Order by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India is published for information and guidance:—

Head Quarters, Simla, 23rd August 1869.

Officers of the Regiments and Departments of the Army are reminded that it is incumbent on them to be at all times in possession of their uniform.

It frequently happens that officers absent from their station on leave are required for duty, and it is necessary that they should be prepared for any emergency of the kind. This is the reason of the order which requires officers to report themselves at military stations.

There are also many social occasions having more or less of an official character, on which it is proper for all officers to wear the uniform of their rank.

The officers of the army are reminded that His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has lately issued stringent instructions in the sense of the above, even indeed to the demand on officers to furnish themselves with a new outfit, who may be without their proper uniform when they are required to wear the dress of their military rank.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—20TH OCTOBER.

London	Cotton	No ship loading.
	Cases	,,
	Seeds	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d. ,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d.
	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.
China	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Malabar Coast.
	Mary and Emma	Thompson	Calicut.
	General Havelock (s	Robinson	Cutch.
	Percy Douglas	Leliche	Colombo.

The barque Trevanion, Stevens, to Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Gunga, to Aden and Suez, began to load yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
	Deccan (s)	.....	Calcutta
	15 Maurice & Reunion	Landgren	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.			
14	Alma	.....	Coconada.
15	Priam	.....	Marseilles.
	Elizabeth Graham	.....	Colombo.
	Deccan (s)	.....	Galle.
	Lady Cecelia	.....	London.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

The following Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails came into operation from the 10th June 1869, and will continue in force till further notice:—

MAILS.	General Office.	Branch Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal	11 A.M.	10 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednugur and Seroor	12 NOON.	11 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
Do. on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Cutch	3 A.M.	
Do. in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.

Registered letters and bankers' parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 12 (noon) to 5 P.M.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals. Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all description; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.
BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along ever line of the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two Railway lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period hat may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press
"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1868.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR OCTOBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, including the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

CONTENTS.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway.
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Umballa Section of ditto.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messagories Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company
Dak Companies:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts.
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency
North Western Dak Company.
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
David's Horse Carriage Dak.
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company.
Victoria Horse Dak.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
Routes by Steamers
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS:

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson and
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

CHARLES BARNARD, Clerkenwell, London, begs to inform the merchants of Bombay that he will shortly introduce to their notice the "Electro-Carbonized" Pens, recently invented and manufactured by him; and has no doubt, from the marked favour shown them, both in Europe and America, that the "Carbonized" Pens will also meet their approval; the above Pens possess many great advantages over the ordinary steel pens, not the least of which is their not being so liable to corrosion; the points are made circular, and will not cut or spatter though the thinnest or coarsest paper. They are uncommonly smooth on the point and do not tire the hand or arm after excessive writing, neither do they leave that disagreeable cram pad feeling usually experienced after writing a length of time, and will, if carefully used, outlast six or eight ordinary steel pens. The "Electro-Carbonized" Pens are used in preference to all others, not excepting Gold, by the principal Government Offices, Banks and Commercial Houses in Europe and America.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

FERNANDES—October 20th, at Cavel, the child of Mr. J. J. Fernandes, Clerk at Messrs. Dallas & Co., deeply regretted. Funeral at 4 o'clock this evening at the Church of N. S. de Salvaçao at Lower Mahim.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

HUDLESTON—October 15th, at Kilpauk, Madras, the wife of Major J. Hudleston, Madras Staff Corps, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

DEATHS.

OUTHWAITE—October 12th, at Allahabad, Mr. J. H. Outhwaite, E. I. R., aged 36 years.
PASKE—October 4th, at Mirzapore, Frank Edward Wemyss, the beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Paske, aged 9 months and 13 days.

Just Published,

NOTES of a VISIT to SOMNATH, GIRNAR and other places in KATHIAWAD.

Reprinted, with additions, from the "Bombay Gazette." 16mo., 69 pages. Price Re. 1.

"Bombay Gazette" Office; and may be had also of Thacker, Vining, & Co., and of Chesson & Woodhall.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."
Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1869.

WE reprint elsewhere from the *Government Gazette* Mr. Crawford's Budget for 1870. In many respects it is a remarkable document, full of signs of an improvement which is the fruit of experience. The Municipal Commissioner has promptly acted on the Report of Mr. Chapman's Committee and has prepared estimates of receipt and expenditure on the simple and effective plan which the Committee recommended. The estimates are for all monies to be received or spent during the year. One defect of the Budget is that the Actuals for 1868 are not inserted, and that we have not, therefore, any standard of comparison based on solid fact. But the Commissioner states, and states truly, that there has not been time sufficient to tabulate the items, and we are well content to have the beginning of a wholesome system. Nevertheless the experience of the Government of India has shown that no certainty can be obtained without a knowledge of actuals, just as *their* accounts have demonstrated that there can be no certainty of results without control. In another year we shall have the Actuals of 1869 as the ground work of an instructive comparative statement in which a deficit or a surplus will be equally obvious; and we hope also that the Municipal authorities will show that they have a firmer grip of their expenditure, a less inadequate control than that of the Supreme Government.

Coming to close quarters with the Budget for 1870, we observe at once a strong disposition to cut the coat according to the cloth which deserves hearty recognition. Thus no new works from loans are to be commenced pending the disposal of the Drainage Commissioners' Report. This is a right decision; and means, undertake nothing until you have the money provided wherewith to defray the cost. Next it is to be noted the the Assessor has completed his assessments and thus the estimates of receipts from various rates will be less uncertain, because based on reasonable expectations. We read with satisfaction the encouraging statement that, as the yield of the Octroi Duties and the Certificate Tax cannot be fairly ascertained, experience thereof being too brief, "it would be imprudent to incur any expenditure that can be avoided, or to undertake any new work of improvement." As we have stated in commenting on the financial condition of India, the golden rule, is to under-estimate your revenue—that is, be on the safe side; and it is a hopeful sign that the Commissioner seems disposed to act on the principle to some extent. We say to some extent, because in the details we observe a curious tendency to over-estimate income. The examples we are about to quote may be justified by some explanation not obvious at present, but it is desirable that the attention of the Justices should be drawn to them.

In the House Rate estimate credit is taken for arrears for former years amounting to Rs. 35,000; but on the other hand, the estimate of arrears due at the end of the ensuing year is only set down at Rs. 25,000, giving a difference of Rs. 10,000 in favour of the estimated income. In the same way the arrears for Wheel Tax are fixed at Rs. 15,000, while the arrears still uncollected at the end of 1870 are less by Rs. 5,000. The Halalcore Cess and Police Rate estimates are treated in a similar fashion, augmenting the estimate of receipts by another Rs. 10,000. To these figures add Rs. 5,000 more obtained from the Lighting Rate by the same process; and we find that a total of Rs. 30,000 is supposed to have been secured, by the calculation that the outstandings of 1870 will be less by that amount than the outstandings of the current year. Now, we are not about to assume that the collections will not show the marked improvement predicted in the Budget; but we suggest that, unless some satisfying reasons for the improvement can be assigned, it would have been better to have under-estimated the income, by assuming that the arrears at the end of 1870, will be not less in amount than they will be at the end of 1869.

The point is of some importance because the Budget, as set forth, promises a surplus of Rs. 10,299; whereas, should the method of dealing with the arrears prove to have been as incorrect in practice as it is in principle, there must be a deficit of about Rs. 20,000 instead of a surplus.

Turning to expenditure we find that it is burdened with three "new and heavy" items; to wit: Rs. 41,000 for Contagious Diseases' Act; Rs. 1,19,609 for new night-soil tanks and pipes; and Rs. 37,000 for the Elphinstone Circle, giving a total of Rs. 197,889. These are serious additions. We cannot do otherwise than approve the proposed expenditure to carry out the Contagious Diseases' Act; the sooner we begin the fight against that enemy of society the better. Nor is it possible to dispute the propriety of the decision to renew the Boree Bunder tank and pipes. We may rightly complain of the original workmanship which so soon became useless; but its renovation is imperative. The cost *looks* excessive, but there are men on the Finance Committee and the Bench capable of detecting errors in the estimate. These are needful works, but why not postpone the completion of Elphinstone Circle until a real balance between income and expenditure has been established? Our view will be unpopular with the dwellers in the Circle and with the Natives, but it is consistent with sound finance not to incur further avoidable liabilities when you are obliged to augment taxation in order to cover unavoidable expense. The estimated income for 1870 is Rs. 34,48,593, the estimated expenditure Rs. 34,38,294. But we have shown that there are reasons for doubting whether the income will, by Rs. 30,000, reach the total set down. Deduct that sum from the receipts, and if you leave the expenditure as it is, you have a deficit of Rs. 20,000; but deduct the cost of completing the Elphinstone Circle from the expenditure, and the Rs. 30,000 (over-estimate) from income, and you show a real surplus of Rs. 17,299. The addition of ½ per cent. to the House and Police Rates, and the assumed improvement of income from diverse sources will be required to pay for the new expenditure and provide a balance in the right side of the account should the projected improvements of streets be persisted in. But, diminish these, and perhaps part of the proposed fresh taxation need not be imposed. We should be delighted to see the Elphinstone Circle completed, and the roads and streets improved, but surely no harm will be done by waiting another year for the luxury. If we are to arrive at a sound state we must begin at some stage to practise self-denial.

Such are the comments suggested by a cursory survey of a budget, in which we are rejoiced to note decided evidences of a closer approximation to sound principles of finance most creditable to the Municipal Commissioner. We miss a statement of liabilities, and also an account of the mode in which the Fifteen Lakhs Loan has been expended; but we are glad to know that progress has been made in preparing the first, and that there is still extant a residue of the second. It would be a great thing to establish at once, not an equilibrium between incomings and outgoings, but a real balance, however small, in favour of the former. Could it not be done *now* by resolution and self-denial?

DR. BARTON quits India in a few months, probably in January. We have reason to believe that he will not return to this country.

THE statement that Colonel Kennedy is going home on a two years' furlough is incorrect. Colonel Kennedy intends to run home on three months' privilege leave, but it is not certain when he will depart.

THE Bombay Municipal Commissioner's Budget for the year 1870 was published yesterday in a special issue of the *Government Gazette*. We reprint it, minus the unimportant tables.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. A. HOWELL has been brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Establishment from the 11th October 1869.

LIEUTENANT A. E. DUMMLER, R.E., Great Trigonometrical Survey, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

SURGEON T. E. P. MARTIN has been appointed to act as Secretary to the Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, during the absence of Surgeon Major Johnstone, or until further orders.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL H. A. COCKBURN, Bengal Infantry, Deputy Paymaster Sirhind Circle, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

MAJOR C. J. PRESCOTT, Staff Corps, Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. M. C. and Mysore, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years, from the 13th proximo, under rule 5th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL T. ADDISON, C. B., 1st Battalion, 2nd Foot, has been appointed a Brigadier-General on the establishment in succession to Brigadier General Pratt, C. B., proceeding with his regiment, the 1-23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to England.

CAPTAIN R. V. MALDEN, Staff Corps, second in Command 1st Regiment, Sind Horse, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, under the provisions of G. O. C. No. 392 and 22nd April 1865, and under rule 15th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

THE "Mofussilite" surmises that the object of the Turkish embassy, now *en route* to Bokhara, is to cement a union between the Shah of Persia, the Ameer Shere Ali, the Shah of Bokhara, the Kooshbegi, and other Khans, for purposes of self-defence against the Russians

WE learn from Poona that H.E. the Governor will leave for Mahableshwar on the 25th instant and that H.E. the Commander-in-Chief will leave on the 1st proximo. The *al fresco* entertainment at the Bund on Monday night was very well attended and a great success. The air was delightfully cool and pleasant.

THE Controller of Military Finance at Madras having raised the question as to the date up to which an officer of Her Majesty's British Service in India is entitled to Indian allowances in the event of his being on leave when his resignation is accepted, the Commander-in-Chief has ruled that an officer, permitted to resign, will continue to receive Indian allowances to the date of his quitting the regiment, and British pay until the acceptance of his resignation by Her Majesty.—*Madras Times.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 16TH OCT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm. Fair Dhollera 9d.

Consols	£ 93⅛
Oriental Bank Shares	£ 43 10s.
4 per cent. Govt. Securities	£ 92
5 ,, ,, ,,	£106
Total coin in Banks of England and France	£68,000,000
Total Notes outstanding	£79,000,000

REVIEW.

Memoir of Sir William Hamilton, Bart. By John Veitch, M.A., Professor of Logic, Glasgow. (Edinburgh, W. Blackwood & Sons. 1869)

Mr. Veitch has added a volume, uniform with his edition of Hamilton's Lectures, which will be prized by all scholars and students of philosophy.

William Stirling Hamilton—such was his original name—was born in the college of Glasgow, on the 8th March 1788. His mother was representative of the oldest branch of the Stirling family; and his father, the Professor of Anatomy, was cousin, and eventually heir, of the laird of Airdrie, and representative of the Hamiltons of Preston—a very ancient branch of the ducal house of that name. His ancestors had fought at Flodden, at Langside, and in a better cause at Bothwell Bridge and Drumclog. "It was an interesting circumstance," says Mr. Carlyle, "which did not fail of mention, that his ancestor, Hamilton of Preston, was leader of the Cameronians at Bothwell Brig, and had stood by the covenant and cause of Scotland in that old time and form. This baronetcy, if carried forward on these principles, may well enough be poor, thought I, and beautifully well may it issue in such a Hamilton as this one aims to be, still piously bearing aloft on the new terms *his* God's banner intrepidly against the World and the Devil."

As a boy there was no apparent intellectual precocity about Hamilton. He was a boy of overflowing healthy boyishness, loving pets such as dogs and birds intensely; fond of active out-door sports; given decidedly to practical jokes and fun; and remembered by his playmates chiefly for the kindness, protection, and generosity which he used to extend to the little and weak ones among his companions. From his ninth to his thirteenth year he attended the Glasgow Grammar School. Thereafter two years were spent in a school near London. In the autumn of 1803 he began a three years course of study in the University of Glasgow, attending the arts and some medical classes, and greatly distinguishing himself by obtaining both praise and censure for his performances in philosophy. In the winter of 1806 he appears as a diligent medical student in the University; and in May of the succeeding year he went to Oxford, where his success at Glasgow enabled him to enter as a Snell Exhibitioner at Balliol College. Here he remained nearly four years studying Greek, Philosophy, and Medicine, not greatly indebted to Oxford for anything beyond unequalled opportunities and means of self-exertion. One of his few living contemporaries says: "The studies which Hamilton pursued were perfectly in harmony with the Oxford studies of those days; but it so happened that he owed little to the actual teaching of Oxford. He was the only pupil of a fellow of the College, who was himself a singular, if not a remarkable, character. This gentleman (a Mr. Powell) had accepted Hamilton as a pupil, but the pupil and tutor soon discovered that they were by no means necessary to each other, and, in fact, before I came to college, had ceased to have any intercourse. He must, however, have been a man of some mark, for he had inspired Hamilton—who was not given to overrate men—with respect. It thus happened that Hamilton had no teacher, and was strictly a solitary student; for though it was not unusual for us to join in our readings, Hamilton had no companion in his studies. When, however, the term of his examination for his degree (B.A.) came round, besides the ordinary books, which candidates of the first class look up, including the Nicomachean ethics, rhetoric, and poetics of Aristotle, he took up the whole works of Aristotle, not excepting, if my memory serves me, the Natural History and also the whole works of Cicero." Yet neither in the selection nor in the mastery of the books which he gave up for the schools' examination did he derive any assistance from tutorial or university teaching. What he achieved in philosophy at Oxford he accomplished for and from himself. This, indeed, the master of Balliol, Dr. Parsons, afterwards Bishop of Peterborough, frankly acknowledged, when in 1811 he spoke of Hamilton to Dr. Gleig: "Among the other names of young men whom the master mentioned with peculiar respect was that of Hamilton. 'He is one of those,' said he, 'and they are rare, who are best left to themselves. He will turn out a great scholar, and we shall get the credit of making him so, though in point of fact we shall have done nothing for him whatever.'"

Thus was Hamilton's culture essentially Scotch, both in breadth and method, for in his time Oxford conferred no training proper to a University, but only that of a rich grammar school. His physics, metaphysics, and even his Latin were essentially northern; for, as Mr. Veitch observes, "the University did not afford any course of systematic instruction in logic, metaphysics, and ethics. Beyond to some extent indicating subjects or authors, it gave the student no further aid. He was left to divine the meaning of an author, and to find out for himself what relation the particular branch he was grappling with bore to the general subject of speculative philosophy. Beyond Aldrich on the *ipsissima verba* of Aristotle, tutorial effort, as a rule, was helpless."

Before the Reformation the Church, which took care of the Colleges, was at least national. Her successor has ever since evinced its mere sectarianism by denying to the Scotch, who have a first claim on the foundation and older endowments of Balliol College, a free participation in its truly catholic privileges. Thus Hamilton, who can only be said to have lodged at Oxford, though he proved himself to be wiser by far than his masters, was allowed to leave without a fellowship.

Hamilton was no mere bookworm; and he seems to have excelled his contemporaries as much in bodily energy as in mental power. He swam, walked, rowed, ahead of the best of them, and, like a true Scot, held high jinks on the eve of St. Andrew's Day. Some good stories are told of his raids for bread and butter in his neighbours' rooms, and such like exploits; and one is quite authentic. When staying at Oxford during the long vacation, the fruit of a famous mulberry tree which grew in the College gardens had attracted the longing eyes of the Balliol under-graduate. Bringing into play his favourite mode of gymnastics—leaping with the pole—he scaled the wall at a bound and alighted close to the mulberry tree no doubt, but—*horribile dictu*—also right in front of the Master, who chanced to be quietly sauntering past the spot. The premeditated robbery, and the accidental manslaughter which had nearly accompanied it—for Hamilton was no light-weight—were promptly forgiven in honour of the semi-miraculous agility of the offender.

Hamilton had intended to follow the profession of medicine, a science to which he had hitherto devoted as much attention as to philosophy or literature, but on his return to Edinburgh he studied law in the University there, and became a member of the Scottish bar. At this time he advanced a successful claim to the baronetcy of Preston and Fingalton; but he was not specially distinguished as a pleader, and being a stanch Whig in a place and at a time when such principles excluded their holders from all official success, his professional prospects were not very brilliant. In 1820, at the death of Dr. Thomas Brown, the professorship of Moral Philosophy was contested by John Wilson and Sir William Hamilton, and though the latter was supported by Dugald Stewart, he was opposed tooth and nail by the Tories from Sir Walter Scott down to the commonest councilman on account of his politics, and was in consequence defeated. In the following year, however, he succeeded Tytler in the chair of Civil History by the sheer force of his superabundant qualifications; and though the salary was only £100 a year, and the number of students ranging from one to six—the chair not being in any of the faculties of the University—yet Hamilton attracted a large audience to his prelections, and otherwise found time to do a good deal of service by his contributions on philosophy and education to the *Edinburgh Review*. In 1836 the professorship of Logic and Metaphysics became vacant, and, after much bigoted opposition, Sir William was appointed to the office. The opposition was of course political and *extra mural*; for the University itself, so long the seat of enlightened opinion, welcomed, as no other institution of the kind in Britain could have done, a colleague worthy of such names as those of Chalmers, Welsh, Leslie, Monro, Wilson, Ferrier, Christison, Gregory, and Forbes.

An interesting portion of this memoir is the record of Hamilton's persevering energy in composing during the first two sessions those lectures which, had he produced nothing else, would have formed an unrivalled monument of sagacity and learning. Mr. Veitch has adopted the plan of introducing sketches written by some of Sir William's more eminent pupils, which, along with letters from Cousin, give an admirable view of contemporary opinion, both local and European. In 1840 he was elected corresponding member of the Institute of France; and among the load of literary and academical distinctions conferred on Hamilton was the somewhat singular one of Doctor of Divinity: this came from Leyden; and he used humorously to say that he was the only layman in Europe entitled to be called Reverend. The distinction was fully justified, however, for while Dr. Parr found him his own match in obscure classical lore, he was far ahead of the most eminent English divines of his time in that knowledge of the equally obscure Christian Fathers which is supposed to constitute the highest distinction of a learned churchman. One among many evidences of his theological tendencies is found in his famous pamphlet directed against the Disruption of the Church of Scotland, an event which has proved of inestimable advantage to the freedom of true religion. Unfortunately, the overwhelming amount of work undertaken in investigating the history and principles of Reformed Churches brought on an attack of paralysis. He lost the power of one side of his body, the power of swallowing, and nearly that of speech. His intellect, however, was unimpaired, and with characteristic vigilance subjected his bodily and nervous condition to a severe process of investigation. In the winter of 1844 he recovered sufficiently to resume work. He was able to read portions of his lectures, leaving the remainder to an assistant; and there are now not a few in many parts of the world who can never forget the solemn spectacle of the once powerful and magnificent frame reduced to helplessness, while the superb and undimmed intellect strove vainly to recover that amazing force of expression which it had so long wielded at will.

His partial recovery was accompanied by a renewal of diligent reading and thinking. On his appointment to the chair of Logic it was suggested to him by a bookseller that he should write a preface to a new issue of Reid's works, to be used as a text book

BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1868-69.

[EXTRACTS.]

POLITICAL.

The principal event of general political interest during the year of report may be said to have been the gathering of the leading chiefs of Gujarat and Katteewar at the ancient town of Broach during the period of the Industrial Exhibition held at that place towards the close of December last. These Chiefs, for the first time in the history of our connection with the country, assembled in Durbar to do honour to the head of the Government. Upwards of twenty Chiefs of the first and second class, including His Highness the Gaekwar, and various minor chieftains, met together on the occasion and presented nuzzurs of considerable value to His Excellency the Governor.

KATTEEWAR.

In Katteewar order and tranquillity have been successfully maintained throughout the year of report. The destruction of Mooloo Maneck and four of his associates at Wachoda in the vicinity of the Burda hills, on the 8th May 1868, proved the death-blow of the band of Wagher outlaws who had so long overrun the province. . . . . .

The Federal Seebundee organized last year is not favourably reported on by the Political Agent. The men are said to be wanting in efficiency, principally owing to their defective organisation, which includes the great evil of a divided authority over them. The death of Mooloo Maneck was the signal amongst the Chiefs who have supplied the contingents for a combined effort to do away with the corps as a local body under efficient European control, and to have their respective quotas made over to them, on the ground that, as the force was organized for the suppression of the Wagher rebellion alone, and as that object was attained, they should be relieved of the burden which the cost entailed. It was, however, pointed out to the Chiefs that, while the Wagher rebellion was for a time suppressed, tranquility was not wholly assured, as from each of the four districts of the province reports of the existence of outlaws were still being sent in, which clearly indicated that the police arrangements of all the States were not such as they should be, and until some satisfactory steps were taken towards this end, the corps could not be disbanded or made over to their talookas. The Chiefs acknowledged the justice of this decision, and promised to initiate regular and efficient police within their districts, but, with the exception of Nowanuggur, no radical reform has yet been attempted by the other States. . . .

KUTCH.

The administration of the province continued to be carried on in much the same manner as during the past year. Towards the close of the year of report Mr. Shaboodin Ibrahim resigned the office of Dewan, as also did his Deputy, Mr. Narron Mahadeo. These resignations naturally occasioned a check to the salutary reforms that had been begun during their term of office. His Highness the Rao is now himself engaged in inaugurating several important changes in the administration which cannot but be beneficial to the whole country. He has engaged the services of Mr. Bhogeelall Pranwillubdass, formerly of the Educational Department, to carry them out.

The differences between the Rao and his Bhyad are in course of adjustment.

A very scanty fall of rain during the year, combined with the general drought prevailing in the districts bordering on the north and north-east, occasioned considerable distress in the provinces. His Highness the Rao at once ordered the suspension of the transit duties on grain passing through his Khalsa territories in Wagur (where alone any duties of this kind remain) till the end of the native year, *i.e.* the 15th of July 1869. The praiseworthy example thus set by the Rao was followed by a similar concession from all the Wagher Chiefs possessing the right to collect these dues on their estates. His Highness and the Chiefs referred to have been thanked by the Government of Bombay, and also by the Supreme Government, for their liberality in coming forward in this way to alleviate the distress in the surrounding countries.

The financial condition of the province continues satisfactory; the revenue of Kutch for the year 1868 was estimated at upwards of 56 lakhs of korees. . . .

BARODA.

The administration of the Baroda State is reported by Colonel Barr, the Resident, to have continued to exhibit during the past year the same favourable aspect it has worn during previous ones.

Throughout Gaekwar territory there has been perfect tranquillity, life and property have been well guarded, as exemplified by the infrequency of outrage resulting in bloodshed, and of cases of robbery by violence, and judging from the absence of complaint, and the abundant and careful cultivation everywhere apparent, the people have in the main been contented and prosperous.

From the Umreilly Mahals also no complaints of wrong or oppression have been made, and those possessions of His Highness the Gaekwar in Katteewar have been managed by the Baroda authorities so as no longer to afford cause for embarrassing complications with the Political Agency at Rajcote or with any of the tributary states.

Remissions amounting to not less than 15 lakhs of rupees have, it is stated, been granted to cultivators in various districts of Baroda territory where crops have been scanty during the last season. Revenue has been relinquished to allow of grain being freely exported for the relief of other parts of India where actual famine has been apprehended, and large numbers of the inhabitants of those countries who have been obliged to come here to escape from want have been employed on public works, and many have been assisted also in food from the charity His Highness very liberally dispenses to the needy poor daily in the city.

In December His Highness attended at the opening ceremony of the Broach Exhibition and at two Durbars, a private and a public one, held by His Excellency the Governor, and was very highly gratified by His Excellency's cordial reception of him.

KOLHAPOOR.

Nothing of importance transpired during the year in the Kolhapoor State. Its affairs continued to be administered satisfactorily. The reports received make very favourable mention of the progress made by His Highness the Raja in his studies. To befit him for the duties of his high station, it has been arranged that His Highness shall undertake some of the real work of Government. He has already commenced to try cases, and has since been entrusted with the management of the Khasgee department; and it is proposed, as time advances, to extend the range of his practical studies in the various branches of the administration. . . . . .

The financial condition of the State has greatly improved, the aggregate surplus funds in the treasury at the close of the year under review being estimated at nearly 13 lakhs of rupees, against 5½ lakhs at the close of 1867-68. This unusual prosperity is attributed to large receipts on account of succession nuzzerana from Kagul and other State dependencies, and also from interest on Government paper.

The affairs of the petty States temporarily under the superintendence of the Political Agent are in a satisfactory condition. It is proposed to make over the management of the Kapse State to its own Chief during the course of the current year. The education of the young 1st class Kolhapoor Chiefs has been under the general superintendence of Captain West, whose reports with regard to their progress are very promising. Besides these Chiefs there are about 28 young Sirdars, and boys of well-to-do class of parents, under tuition in the several schools of the Kolhapoor State. . . .

DHARWAR.

Early in the year of report the health of the Nawab of Savanoor began to fail. Disputes and ill-feeling arose between him and his brother Abdool Kassim Khan. At the Nawab's request Abdool Kassim Khan was removed from the post of Dewan, and Mahomed Ghous Khan was appointed in his place.

On the 11th May the Nawab Abdool Khair Khan died, leaving a son and a daughter, aged 6 years and 4½ years respectively.

The estate, which was left in a very embarrassed condition, has been brought under the direct management of the Political Agent. A native officer has been placed in charge as Dewan, and full magisterial powers have been conferred on Abdool Kassim Khan and Abdool Kurreem Khan, the brothers of the late Nawab.

Abdool Dullel Khan, the son of the late Nawab, was installed as Nawab by the Political Agent with due ceremony on the 10th February 1869.

Measures for freeing the estate from its debts have been initiated, and for this purpose a loan of Rs. 60,000 has been made from the imperial treasury. This work has been carried out by the Political Agent at less cost than had been at first anticipated, and every hope is entertained that in the course of a few years the State of Savanoor will be free of encumbrance, when the surplus revenue will be devoted to public improvements. Meanwhile the survey of the country has been authorized to be carried on under the orders of the Survey Commissioner, Southern Maratha Country.

SIND FRONTIER.

From Sind the Commissioner reports that the unfortunate differences between His Highness the Khan of Khelat and his Chiefs are still unsettled, but there is every reason to believe that a satisfactory arrangement will shortly be effected.

The caravan routes between the interior and the coast have been kept open without interruption, in spite of threatened disorders on the frontiers of Persia and Mekran. Cases of plunder have been rare, while unusually large kafilas have arrived in safety at Gwadur from the province of Dizzuk.

Considerable uneasiness, it is stated, prevailed in the districts of the Khan of Khelat for some time, owing to contemplated acts of aggression on the part of the Persian governor of Bampoor, Ibrahim Khan, in reference to the settlement of Kedj in Mekran. That Persian authority intended to send an expedition, on pretence of redressing the wrongs of a disaffected member of the Gitchkee family, and of supporting his claims against Naib Meer Faqueer Mahomed. He likewise put forth claims to the settlement of Toomp, a place belonging to and in the same valley as Kedj, and therefore a dependency of the Khanate of Khelat. Faqueer Mahomed rapidly collected forces to resist this aggression. His prepared attitude, the death of Meer Abdoolah Khan, the influential Chief of Gaih, and other circumstances, had the effect of making Ibrahim Khan pause, and caused him to abandon his hostile intentions. The forces returned to their respective homes.

Sir William Mureewether also reports that agreements have been made and concluded with the Beloochi chiefs for the care and protection of the land-line Telegraph, which has been commenced from Gwader to Cape Jask. These negotiations were concluded by Colonel Goldsmid, C.B., the director-in-chief of the Indo-European telegraph, assisted by Captain Ross, assistant political agent at Gwader. The ports of Gwader and Charbar belong to the Muscat Government. Since the expulsion of the Sultan Syud Salim from Muscat, new Walees were placed at Charbar by the Government of Oman, who have been confirmed in their post by the new Government.

ADEN.

Our relations with the several Sultans and chiefs of the interior have been in a most satisfactory state, communications with them becoming daily more intimate and general. During the year of report more chiefs have visited Aden to pay their respects, and to become acquainted with the British Government, than have ever come in before.

The Sultan of Lahej, our immediate neighbour, still continues to be the firm friend of the British Government. He feels that his interests and ours are one. This Sultan, Fadhil bin Mohsin, has expressed a wish to have his children educated in Aden, and asked for a house for their residence. The political Resident submitted this request to Government, feeling that if the Sultan got assistance others would follow his example. The Government of India have lately ordered the purchase of a house for the accommodation of such of the Arab chiefs as might visit the station. . . .

During the year the Resident was able to obtain from the Fudtheli Sultan a deed declaring that he has relinquished his claims on the Akrabee territory (including that of Little Aden), and also his claims on Lahej the removal of the lien of the Fudtheli Sultan on the Akrabee cleared a difficulty that existed to the purchase of Little Aden. On the 2nd of April the purchase of Little Aden from the Akrabee chief was accomplished by the payment dlrs. 30,000, and an increase of dlrs. 10 to the monthly subsidy at present paid to this chief. The negotiation was carried on for six years, and has at last been effected, though not without considerable trouble. . .

THE WORD SAHIB, ITS USE AND ABUSE.

The *Mitrodaya* seems to think a great wrong is inflicted on the natives by the common use of the term sahib. It even goes the length of proposing that a law should be passed prohibiting the indiscriminate use of the word. In quoting some of the *Mitrodaya's* remarks we would assure the writer that a European feels it no greater compliment to be called sahib than to be called Mister:—

"The word sahib is not of Western introduction. It is a pure Asiatic term borrowed of the Arabs and adopted universally in India and other parts of the Eastern continent. It has its historical associations. Originally and most sublimely the word is applied to the Creator of the universe. Among people of various creeds in India this term is invariably used to express the Divine Being. As it is a popular belief in uncivilised countries that a king is the vice gerent of God, the term sahib in the course of time came to be used for a king. By degrees in the long run it was adopted for great men in power subordinate to the king, to distinguish them from the rest of the people. So far nothing appears wrong in the appropriation of the term. The Mahomedans by whom this word is chiefly used once ruled supreme in India; and during their sway the application of the term was not extended to all the Mahomedans as a ruling race. But since the advent of the English as our rulers, there has been a gross misuse and perversion of the term sahib, which, without distinction of power or rank, is applied to one and all Englishman alike. So much so that an Englishman in intercourse with a native would address himself *sub*—corruption of the term sahib—and take it as an insult if a native does not call him at each half and quarter sentence sahib. Whether he is a governor or a soldier, a mechanic or a loafer, it is enough that he is an European, and he is called a sahib. From a refined down to a rough mannered European in India, if it not be a sweeping assertion, all feel complemented by that term . . . .

There is a glaring injustice involved in the indiscriminate and wholesale use of the word sahib to all Europeans. In addition to the application of the word to God alone, it may and has been properly used in reference to great men distinguished from the herd by public recognition. It is a term of honour which needs be used in harmony with the adage, 'honour to whom honour is due.' In the breach of this maxim we ignorantly deprive the worthy of his due. The word sahib corresponds with the lord or master in English. As in law the ignorance of law is no excuse, so the appropriation of the term sahib to all Europeans without distinction through ignorance is no plea to prevent an offence being taken by a sensible English-man. It is of great moment, therefore, that the true meaning of this word should be distinctly understood by the ruling race, and that as under some auspicious star, the Shoe Question has passed into law, the prohibition of the indiscriminate use of the word sahib should, under the guidance of a favourable star, be made one of the laws of the land. This subject we hope will receive its due at the hands of the public."

CRICKET.

BOMBAY UNITED CRICKET CLUB vs. H. M.'s MINT CRICKET CLUB.

A match was played on Saturday last, the 17th inst., on the Esplanade, Bombay, resulting in the Bombay United coming off victorious by two runs and four wickets to spare, as will be seen from the following score:—

THE BOMBAY UNITED CRICKET CLUB.

1st Innings.

Mr. E. Dracup	...	b Crimmins	... 6
,, C. Ramos	...	b Nusserwanjee	... 9
,, Maine	...	b Crimmins	... 7
,, C. A. Ramos	...	c Raucher b Coffin	... 4
,, R. Moore	...	b Nusserwanjee	... 2
,, M. Spillane	...	not out	... 7
,, W. Fernandez	...	c Crimmins	... 0
,, L. Thomas	...	b Crimmins	... 1
,, C. George	...	b Coffin	... 0
,, Holtham	...	c Casling	... 0
,, A. Fernandez	..	c Barrett	... 0
		Byes 6, w 1	7
		Total	...43

2nd Innings.

Mr. E. Dracup	...	b Crimmins	... 0
,, C. Ramos	...	b Crimmins	...41
,, Maine	...	not out	... 1
,, C. A. Ramos	...	b Nusserwanjee	... 30
,, R. Moore	...	c Easden b Coffin	... 3
,, M. Spillane	..		
,, W. Fernandez		b Coffin	... 3
,, L. Thomas	...	b Crimmins	... 2
,, C. George	...	b Nusserwanjee	... 5
,, Holtham	...		
,, C. Fernandez	...		
		Byes 17, w 1	...18
		Total	...73

H. M.'s MINT CRICKET CLUB.

1st Inning.

Mr. Crimmins	...	b W. Fernandez	... 2
,, Ridges	...	b Dracup	... 0
,, Coffin	...	b C. A. Ramos	... 3
,, Casling	...	b C. Ramos	... 7
,, Nusserwanjee	...	b Dracup	... 4
,, Raucher	...	c Spillane b Fernandez	... 0
,, Goosajee	...	b C. A. Ramos	... 2
,, Stevenson	...	b C. A. Ramos	... 6
,, Easden	...	b C. Ramos	... 2
,, Barrett	...	b C. A. Ramos	... 9
,, Rozario	...	not out	... 1
		Byes	... 6
		Total	... 42

2nd Inning.

Mr. Crimmins	...	b Dracup	... 1
,, Ridges	...	b Dracup	... 0
,, Coffin	...	b Dracup	... 0
,, Casling	...	b Dracup	... 3
,, Nusserwanjee	...	b W. Fernandez	...26
,, Raucher	...	b C. A. Ramos	...24
,, Goosajee	...	b W. Fernandez	... 1
,, Stevenson	...	b C. A. Ramos	... 5
,, Easden	...	b W. Fernandez	... 1
,, Barrett	...	b C. Ramos	... 1
,, Rozario	...	not out	... 2
		Byes	... 8
		Total	...72

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S BUDGET FOR 1870.

INTRODUCTORY.

The Budget has been prepared in accordance with the direction of Mr. Chapman's Committee, except that the actual expenditure under each head for the year 1868 has not been given for comparison with the regular or revised Estimate for 1869 and the Estimate for 1870. There was not sufficient time after the adoption of the Committee's report to tabulate this information, but there will be no difficulty in giving it in future years.

The estimate of Income gives the estimate of cash receivable during the year 1870 for all years and from all sources.

The estimate of Expenditure gives the estimate of cash expenditure during the year, whether for 1870 or for former years.

It is hardly necessary to note that inasmuch as all the ordinary recurring charges estimated for 1870, are almost the same in amount as in 1869, it is sufficient to estimate for twelve-months' full expenditure on the estimate for 1870, which will include payments for one month of 1869 and eleven months of 1870.

All works from Loans will be completed and brought to account before the close of the current year, and no new works, from this source, pending the disposal of the Drainage Commission's Report, have been provided for.

I have thus to deal only with the ordinary expenditure for the year.

It will be easy to test the estimate of income for 1870 by the actual receipts of 1869. Hitherto the Budget estimates of the yield of the House Rate and other rates dependent on the rental of properties have never been accurate, owing to the actual assessments for the coming year not being complete before October.

The industry of the Assessor has this year enabled me already to complete the assessments for 1870, and the estimates for that year under the heads of House Rate, Police and Lighting Rate, Halalcore Cess, and Water Rate are thus quite reliable.

The fall in rents appears to have ceased, the reduction on last year after hearing all appeals being rather less than 1½ per cent.

It will be yet fully a year before we can fairly ascertain our income from two new sources of Revenue, viz. the Town Duties and the Certificate Tax.

Till we know what these taxes will really yield it would be imprudent to incur any expenditure that can be avoided or to undertake any new work of improvement.

With the certainty, moreover, of increased Imperial taxation it has become more than ever necessary to curtail expenditure, and thus to avoid, at such a time, the imposition of any additional burthen for Municipal purposes.

I can confidently affirm that retrenchment has been made wherever possible, and no expenditure estimated for (with the exception of the completion of Elphinstone Circle) which is not absolutely unavoidable, and I deeply regret that in this year of all others, the necessity has arisen for the execution of a work (the Night-soil Tank at Boree Bunder) which of itself will cost a sum equivalent to one per cent. of the House Rate.

But for this serious item it might even have been possible to reduce the House Rate, by a half per cent.; as it is, it must be raised one-half per cent. or to 6½ per cent.

The Municipal Fund is of course *the* great difficulty. How to make the Municipal Fund meet the charges fairly debitable to it has been the problem for years past. It will be seen that, after raising the House Rate ½ per cent. the estimated income of the Municipal Fund for the year 1870 is Rs. 23,76,318, whereas the estimated expenditure is Rs. 24,43,165. There results a deficit on this Fund of Rs. 66,847, which I propose to supply by making the Water Works Fund pay a portion (Rs. 77,641) of its debt to the Municipal Fund. This debt must sooner or later be cleared off. It is so far satisfactory to notice that but for the heavy accidental expenditure on the sanitary work aforesaid, the Municipal Fund, with a six per cent. House Rate, would amply suffice for ordinary expenditure, although it is to be burthened in 1870 for the first time with a heavy permanent charge for the working of the Contagious Diseases Act. Its condition will be still further improved at the close of 1870, when it will be relieved of the Elphinstone Circle debt, involving an annual payment of from 50,000 to 64,000 Rupees.

The Income and Expenditure of the Water Works Fund balance, but it will be observed that this is after making the aforesaid payment to the Municipal Fund and also after paying one-fourth of an annual instalment of the Vehar debt to Government, which the Accountant General states was not paid by the late Board. Although the question is not yet settled by Government, I should not be justified in omitting the item.

The Finance Committee have already intimated the necessity for increasing the Police Rate in 1870, but in this Fund there is still a deficit of Rs. 8,165 after raising the rate one-half per cent. This must in fairness be borne by the Municipal Fund, which has already in former years benefited by the Police Rate. Better that the Municipal Fund should bear this trifling deficit than that the Police Rate should be still further enhanced.

The Lighting Fund calls for no remark. The expenditure on Gas Lighting must not, with the cost of assessment, &c., exceed the income.

To summarise—

The gross estimated income for 1870 is Rs. 34,48,593, and the expenditure Rs. 34,38,294, leaving a surplus of Rs. 10,299.

It is proposed to raise the House Rate and the Police Rate each ½ per cent.

The expenditure for 1870 includes the following new and heavy items:—

Recurring. { Contribution towards operation of Contagious Diseases Act..Rs. 41,280

Accidental. { New Night-Soil Tanks & Pipes. ,, 1,19,609 / Completion of Elphinstone Circle ,, 37,000

On the other hand, at the close of 1870, the Government 15 lakh loan will be reduced to Rs. 12,87,500.

Public Loans from Rs. 17,38,000 to Rs. 14,92,029 by Government paper invested.

The Debt to Government for Elphinstone Circle will be extinguished.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner.

15th October 1869.

ESTIMATES OF INCOME.

DETAILS.

The following remarks will explain, where need be, how the different items for 1870 are obtained.

HOUSE RATE.

Estimate of House rate to receive in 1870:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Estimated arrears for former years		35,000
Assessment for 1870 at 6½ per cent...	7,71,718	
Deduct estimated outstanding on 31st December 1870	25,000	
		7,46,718
Total to receive in 1870 .....Rs.		7,81,718

WHEEL TAX.

Estimate of Cash to receive in 1870.

Estimated arrears for current and former years:—		
1869—4th Quarter Schedule Assessment	37,000	
Arrears for former quarter.....	15,000	
		52,000
1870—Schedule Assessment for 3 quarters at Rs. 37,000 per quarter	1,11,000	
Labour Carts and Public Conveyances estimated cash recoverable for all years in 1870.....	1,10,000	
	2,21,000	
Deduct—Estimated arrears on Schedule Assessment 31st Dec. 1870	10,000	
		2,11,000
	Rs.	2,63,000

CERTIFICATE TAX.

I estimate from actuals of current year that Rs. 1,50,000 will be recovered for 1870 and previous years during the year 1870.

TOWN DUTIES.

The receipts of the first four months of the year justify my revised estimate of Rs. 32,500 per mensem, and the estimate for 1870 is at the same rate.

VII. Liquor Licenses, Land Conveyance Licenses, Fines and Penalties, Miscellaneous Fees, Market Fees, and Tobacco Dues are all justified by the actuals of the current year, which again form the basis for estimate for cash actually receivable in 1870.

HALALCORE CESS.

Estimate of cash to receive in 1870:—

Estimated arrears for former years		15,000
Estimated Assessment for 1870.....	2,20,000	
Deduct Estimated arrears on 31st December 1870	10,000	
		2,10,000
Total to receive in 1870...Rs.		2,25,000

WATER RATE.

Estimate of Cash to receive in 1870.

Estimated arrears for current and former years:—		
1869—4th Quarter	87,000	
Assessment from general public and Government	13,000	
		1,00,000
1870—Three Quarters' rates as above at 1 Lakh per Quarter.....	3,00,000	
		3,00,000
Total to receive in 1870..... Rs.		4,00,000

N. B.—Estimated arrears at close of 1869 and 1870 balancing each other are omitted.

	Rs.	Rs.
POLICE RATE.		
Estimate of Cash to receive in 1870:—		
Estimated arrears of former years.....		20,000
Assessment for 1870 at 2½ per cent..	3,05,000	
Imperial Contribution.....	97,314	
Government Police Rate at 2½ per cent	12,500	
Total.....Rs.	4,14,814	
Deduct Estimated arrears on 31st December 1870.....	15,000	
Balance.....		3,99,814
Total to receive in 1870....Rs.		4,19,814
LIGHTING RATE.		
Estimate of Cash to receive in 1870:—		
Arrears for former years.....		20,000
Assessment for 1870.....	2,37,461	
Government Lighting Rate.....	10,000	
	2,47,461	
Deduct estimated arrears on 31st December 1870.....	15,000	
		2,32,461
Total to receive in 1870 .....Rs.		2,52,461

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE.

DETAILS.

The Clerk of the Peace.—That Officer explains the increase in his Department.

The Municipal Commissioner's Office, Controller's Office, and Store-keeper's Office, call for no remarks.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Health Officer's Estimate for 1870 is Rs. 5,61,960, but it will be seen from a perusal of my remarks that I reduce the Estimate by Rs. 10,149-8-0 as follows:—

Difference by reduction in Veterinary Establishment		1,200	0 0
Removal of Sweepings		6,200	0 0
Bunder Establishment		2,749	8 0
	Rs.	10,149	8 0

My Estimate for 1870 is thus Rs. 5,51,811, against the Revised Estimate for 1869 of Rs. 5,66,395. It should be remembered that the Estimate for 1870 provides for a reserve of carts and bullocks, and for anticipated increase in the cost of keep of cattle; on the other hand 5 per cent. contingencies was included in the Revised Estimate for 1869, but is excluded from estimate for 1870.

The Health Officer desires that certain items of receipts in his Department shall be deducted from the cost of it, (see last paragraph of his Memorandum), but I cannot allow this claim with reference to the last three items he names. Sale of carts, bullocks, and of disinfecting powder and recoveries for stores lost. These are all items which must go to "General Stores Account."

Striking out these three items the seven preceding items, aggregating Rs. 12,491, may be deducted from the Estimate from 1870, which, as I revise it, stand thus—

Commissioner's Estimate	Rs.	4,51,811
Deduct three items of receipt	,,	12,491
Net Estimate...Rs.		5,39,320

HALALCORE DEPARTMENT.

It will be seen that I disallow the Estimate for additional Sweepers in the Halalcore Branch. The present staff should suffice until the number of new Public Latrines is much larger than at present. Moreover the Expenditure in this Branch must not exceed the Income from the Halalcore cess. If we add to the cost of service (as reduced by me) the proportion of cost of general superintendence, collection and assessment, the Estimate of Income will be fully reached, and no margin left for increase to the working strength; accordingly I take the revised Estimate of Expenditure for the current year Rs. 2,07,047, and add to it Rs. 2,820 for extra office assistance and Paymaster's salary. I thus estimate for 1870 an expenditure of Rs. 2,09,867, being Rs. 18,589 less than the estimate of the Health Officer.

Rs. 2,28,456
,, 2,09,867
Rs. 18,589

MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

My remarks in the margin of the detailed Estimate will fully explain the cause of the slight increase under this head.

REGISTRAR OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Remains as before.

CEMETERIES.

This is a new item; it provides for the maintenance of a few hearses for the use of the poor Roman Catholic community who are unable to afford conveyance to the new and distant Cemeteries of Sewree and Dharavee. This concession was agreed upon when the community, in 1867, agreed to the new Cemeteries.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S ESTABLISHMENT.

The reasons for the slight increase Rs. 3,495 for 1870 are given in the margin of the Statement.

ROAD REPAIRS.

I have appended to this Budget a statement classifying the Roads according to traffic, and giving their lengths and arrears and estimate for repairs. It will easily be seen that to keep all the roads in the Island in thorough repair and to water them efficiently, at least twice as much as I have estimated for, should be spent each year. I am in hopes, however, that the amount I ask for being the same as for current year, will suffice to keep the main thoroughfares in good order, and the others in passable condition, while the area watered will be slightly increased. At any rate, the income of the Municipal Fund will not bear a larger grant under this head, and we must do the best we can with it.

I am of opinion that it will be true economy to pave most of the principal thoroughfares in the native town which carry a heavy cart traffic. One or two lengths or streets might be paved each year and the cost debited to the grant for road repairs.

Out-door Establishments paid for from this grant have hitherto never been shown in the Budget, but will now be found in Subordinate Budget D.

MAINTENANCE OF WORLEE SLUICES AND PUMPING STATION.

A detailed estimate under this head is now furnished for the first time. The increase on the Budget Grant heretofore is considerable, being mainly in the item of material, *i. e.* coal. This is due to the enlargement of the Pumping Station recently sanctioned by the Bench.

IMPROVEMENT OF STREETS.

Every endeavour will be used to keep within the sum asked for, but, as has so often been explained, it is impossible to estimate accurately the expenditure under this head.

I shall endeavour, by the adoption of a recent suggestion of the Finance Committee, to enhance the fees of the Building Department to cover this charge in some slight degree.

PUBLIC LAND CONVEYANCE DEPARTMENT,
LIQUOR LICENSE DEPARTMENT,
MUSIC AND POISON LICENSE DEPARTMENT,
Are as before, and require no remark.

COST OF ASSESSMENT AND COST OF COLLECTION.

A full Statement of the recent separation of the two Departments has already been made to the Bench, and the Establishments approved.

They remain unchanged, except that I propose to try and save the extra cost of the Warrant Officer's establishment.

The aggregate estimate for Assessment and Collection is Rs. 1,03,517.*

* Assessment Rs. 50,975
Collection ,, 52,542
Rs. 1,03,517.

CONTRIBUTION TO DRAINAGE

Is as required by the Act. Establishments or expenditure paid out of it will be found in the subordinate Budgets B and C.

CONTRIBUTION TO AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

I can but repeat my hope that the gant will be increased in 1870 to the extent already asked for, but refused in the current year.

EXPENDITURE OF GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION

Needs no remark.

NEW PLANT.

It will be seen by a reference to the Statement that I have struck out 70 new watercart iron-cylinders estimated for by the Executive Engineer, on the ground that the plant will yet work through another year.

The last three items of the Statement—Scavenging, Drain and Night-soil Carts *must* be supplied at once. They are needed to replace old plant taken over from the Contractor in October 1865, or purchased second-hand at that time (four years ago) and also to provide a reserve of

25 Scavenging Carts.
15 Drain ,,
5 Night-soil ,,

GOVERNMENT INSTALMENT OF ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE DEBT.

The debt to Government on 31st December 1868 was Rs. 1,22,724 free of interest. During this year we shall have paid in all Rs. 58,000, being 5 instalments, under the 15 Lakh Loan Act, of Rs. 11,600 monthly. The balance, Rs. 64,724, remains to be paid in 1870. So by monthly instalments as aforesaid the debt will be finally extinguished in June 1870.

PENSIONS

Need no remark.

REPAIRS TO BUILDINGS.—MUNICIPAL FUND.

At the foot of the Abstract Statement I have stated my views with reference to the proposed reconstruction of the Cammatteepoora and Grass Market Stables. They are doubtless very old, and the materials very rotten, but they will last till next rains, and may last through them. At any rate an attempt must be made to avoid this heavy expenditure during 1870. The remaining items are ordinary current repairs, and need no remark.

CONTRIBUTION TO SURVEY.

Certain correspondence will be published before the Budget Meeting takes place, which will explain the need for repeating this Grant, although the Municipality has paid the full sum of Rs. 50,000 originally demanded by Government.

NEW WORKS FROM CURRENT REVENUE.—MUNICIPAL FUND.

The new Night-soil Tank and Discharge Pipe at Boree Bunder. The disaster of the past season must be fresh in the minds of the Justices. We cannot incur the risk of another accident of the kind.

Dr. Lumsdaine has written at great length on the subject in his second Quarter's Report for this year, and he insists not only on guarding effectually against another accident, but on the enlargement of the tanks which were built in 1867 which are found but half as large as they should be.

The expenditure *must* be faced in the coming year.

SPECIAL CONTINGENCIES AS BEFORE.—KEROSINE LIGHTING.

The experiment of Kerosine lighting during the current year has been entirely successful, and I would gladly have extended it to the extent estimated for by the Executive Engineer, and thus to light the chief suburbs, as shown in the Roads Statement, but the Municipal Fund will not bear the enhanced charge during the current year.

A reference to the Municipal Act will show that the Lighting Rate can only be legitimately expended on Gas Lighting. It follows that in Bombay as in Calcutta the cost of Kerosine or other oil lighting must be debited to Municipal Fund. I trust that in 1870 our Funds will admit of the extensions proposed by Mr. Thwaites.

SINKING FUND AND INTEREST ON LOANS
Are in accordance with the Act.

CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS WORKING OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.

I repeat the request already proposed to the Bench and negatived for want of funds.

Bombay is the only one of the three Presidency Cities which has neglected to enforce this Act. The terrible disclosures which have followed its introduction in Calcutta and Madras will, I feel sure, have led every Justice to admit the need for enforcing it here.

Government agrees to contribute half the expenditure and does not forbid an attempt to make the Act self-paying by the levy of a fee for health certificate.

WATER WORKS FUND.

The last item only appears to call for remark.

Although I have no official decision on the question (which has only recently been raised), it may be decided that inasmuch as the late Board of Commissioners neglected to pay one of the annual instalments of Rs. 1,75,000 to Government, it remains as a liability to be paid by the Corporation created in July 1865.

Should this be so realised, it will be necessary to provide for the payment, and Government will hardly object to its being paid in four years in equal instalments.

I accordingly provide one-fourth of an extra instalment of Rs. 1,75,000.

POLICE FUND

Calls for no remarks. I had desired to construct some permanent Police Buildings, but have been obliged from want of funds to abandon the idea so far as next year is concerned.

LIGHTING FUND.

No detailed Estimate of Gas Lights can be given until a reply is received from the Bombay Gas Company; the expenditure will be up to the full yield of the Lighting Rate.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner.

ESTIMATE OF INCOME DURING THE YEAR 1870.

PARTICULARS.	Original Estimate for Current Year 1869.	Revised Estimate for Current Year 1869.	Estimate for the next Year 1870.
MUNICIPAL FUND.			
House Rate	8,53,000	7,23,000	7,81,718
Wheel Tax	2,60,000	2,50,000	2,63,000
Certificate Tax	1,35,000	1,65,000	1,50,000
Town Duties	3,50,000	2,27,500	3,90,000
Liquor Licenses	1,21,000	1,40,000	1,40,000
Land Conveyance Licenses	13,200	13,200	13,200
Fines and Penalties	10,000	20,000	20,000
Miscellaneous Fees	50,000	50,000	50,000
Market Fees	1,15,000	1,45,000	1,50,000
Tobacco Duty and Licenses	1,57,000	1,57,000	1,57,000
Halalcore Cess	2,40,000	2,25,000	2,25,000
Government contribution in lieu of House Rate	30,000	30,000	30,000
Interest on Government Paper	...	...	6,400
Total Municipal Fund Proper..Rs.	21,99,200	21,45,700	23,76,318
WATER WORKS FUND.			
Water Rate	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000
Total Water Works Fund...Rs.	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000
POLICE FUND.			
Police Rate	2,65,274	2,41,074	3,10,000
Imperial contribution of 1 of total estimated Expenditure	99,625	99,882	97,314
Govt. contribution as Police Rate.	...	10,000	12,500
Total Police Fund...Rs.	3,64,899	3,50,956	4,19,814
LIGHTING FUND.			
Lighting Rate at 2 per cent	2,65,274	2,41,074	2,42,461
Govt. contribution as Lighting Rate	...	10,000	10,000
Total Lighting Fund ..Rs.	2,65,274	2,51,074	2,52,461
Grand Total...Rs.	32,29,373	31,47,730	34,48,593

A. T. CRAWFORD, Municipal Commissioner.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR 1870.

PARTICULARS.	Budget Grant for Current Year 1869.	Revised Estimate for Current Year 1869.	Estimate for the next Year 1870.
MUNICIPAL FUND.			
Genl. Superintendence.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Clerk of the Peace	15,816	15,816	23,328
Mun. Com.'s Office	53,791	53,796	54,396
Controller's Office	52,212	52,212	52,832
Total...Rs.	1,21,824	1,21,824	1,31,556
PROPORTION CHARGEABLE TO MUNICIPAL FUND	77,794	77,794	73,107
Storekeeper's Office	8,844	8,844	8,304
Public Health Dept.	5,41,395	5,66,395	5,39,320
Halalcore Dept.	2,32,862	2,07,047	2,09,867
Markets and Slaughter-Houses	62,052

a bend, and on the northern or outer side of the circle the ancient town of Benares looks down. The appearance of this town, as seen from the river, is most striking. Mosques, with delicate minarets towering to the sky; temples, with domes surmounting walls of varied hues and quaint architecture; street rising above street on the sloping bank of the river, whose waters lave the stone-built houses, picturesquely covered with luxuriant creepers; ghats, with flights of broad and shallow steps; boats, heavily laden, passing and repassing on the stream; natives, with their various and richly coloured garments, flitting in and out among the buildings; the whole scene tempered by the dark green foliage that, sprinkled here and there throughout the town, betokens the residences of the wealthier inhabitants; all these things, seen under the rich light of a tropical sun, form a scene of great interest and beauty. Benares is a place of considerable sanctity, and is visited by immense numbers of pilgrims. The numerous attendance of these persons, all bent on acquiring by acts of charity and almsgiving the favour of their gods and ministers, fills the town with beggars, who, squatted at the sides of the narrow streets, utter a perpetual wail of lamentation, and weary the traveller with importunate cries for alms. But Benares may claim pre-eminence over the other cities of the Ganges in another point. With the exception of Calcutta, it is the most advanced seat of learning in Bengal, boasting no less than six native colleges, the largest of which numbers more than six hundred scholars. Patna is another of the large towns lining the banks of the river in this part of its course. It is the chief town of the fertile district of Bahar, the centre of the indigo, cotton, and opium trades, and the great mart for the collection and sale of those valuable commodities. It is a flourishing and busy place, and, with its outlying suburbs, stretching for nine miles along the river, presents an imposing front. Mirzapoor and Ghazeepoor, on either side of Benares, are two other large and flourishing towns. The former is a great cotton mart, and at the latter is a branch of the Government stud. It was at Ghazeepoor that the Marquis Conwallis died, when on his way from Calcutta to the Upper Provinces, only three months after his arrival in Bengal. His remains are interred in a large mausoleum, built of stone dug from the adjacent quarries of Chunar. This portion of the river formed the chief scene of the movements of the British forces in 1763, when Meer Cossim Ali, in the absence from India of Lord Clive, who had set him on his throne, and during the maladministration of affairs by those who had been left at their head in Calcutta, attempted to throw off his allegiance to his English patrons. It was in that year that the adventurer Summers, German, Dutchman, or devil, who was known by the natives as Somro, and who was the right-hand man of the rebel nabob, superintended the massacre of one hundred and fifty English in Patna; thereby giving to that town a terrible notoriety, which has in later years been rivalled by the story of "the little house of Arrah," a town in the immediate vicinity. The country to the south, that here interrupts the river in its direct progress to the sea for the space of four hundred miles, is hilly rather than mountainous, its highest heights nowhere exceeding six hundred feet. It is inhabited by mountaineers, or hillmen, who, of hardy and warlike habits, and almost inaccessible in their rocky strongholds, have been a continual source of annoyance, not only to the English Government, but also to the people of the country. It was not until twenty years ago that they were effectually put down by our troops, and forced into acquiescence in the laws that were introduced among them. Even now their territory is but little visited, and the Sothalees, as they call themselves, are mightily astonished at the intrusion into their wild fastnesses of a white-faced Englishman. In some parts this highland juts out upon the river, looking down upon it from a dizzy height, and forming posts easy to be defended. Among these natural strongholds, the fortress of Chunar must be mentioned as the most remarkable. Of all the fortified places that command the navigation of the Ganges, it may justly be said to be second in point of strength only to Allahabad and the modern fortification of Fort William. It stands in the neighbourhood of Benares, on the summit of a large rock, which rises for several hundred feet almost perpendicularly out of the stream. The renowned Warren Hastings once found shelter within its walls, having been obliged to flee from Benares, in fear of the fanaticism and hostility of the natives. Buxar, a little lower down the stream, is another natural fortification, standing on the brow of a hill overlooking the river. Monghir, too, another hill fort, on the other side of Patna, is a place which by the natural eligibility of its position tempted Meer Cossim to choose it as his rallying point in 1763.

Passing the large civil station of Bhaugulpore, and stealing round the base of the Vindhya Mountains, the Ganges, now swollen by the waters of four large rivers —the Goomtee, the Gogra, the Soane, and the Gunduck—turns once more to the south-east, and at the end of another hundred and fifty miles reaches Moorshedabad. This city was once the capital of Hindostan, and remained the seat of the nabob when the English town of Calcutta had usurped its imperial pre-eminence. It is a place of no great magnificence, its site having been chosen rather for the command it possessed over the traffic on the river, than for its beauty or natural healthiness. The palace is an insignificant building, a mere mud hut in comparison with the gorgeous creations of the Moguls, or even of the cities of Upper India. Its walls, however, have witnessed many an exciting scene, momentous in the history of the country. Here it was that the boy-tyrant, Suraj-u-Dowlah, the perpetrator of the tragedy of the black hole, was murdered by the hand or by the immediate order of Meeran, the son of Meer Jaffier, whom Clive had set upon the throne after the battle of Plassey; and here the tragic end of the deception of the wealthy Hindu, Omichund, took place.

At this point the Ganges divides itself into two branches, which form, between themselves and the sea, that part of Bengal which, from its shape, is denominated the Delta. Another branch, narrow and of no great length, but yet important, leaves the main river a little to the north of Moorshedabad, and joins the western most of these two branches below that town. This branch is called the Bhagirathi, and is held in much veneration by the natives. On its banks stand several small but important towns, the most considerable of which is Berhampoor, a large civil station situated on the island of Moorshedabad, and adjoining the town of that name. Cossim bazaar, a famous mart and emporium for the silk produced in this neighbourhood, often lends its name to distinguish this portion of the river. Close by was fought the battle of Plassey, where Clive determined the destiny of the country. On the night before the battle he obtained a large quantity of rice, sufficient to supply his whole native army, from the neighbouring town of Cutwa, that, with another of the name of Culna a little lower down the stream, forms the great river port of the fertile district of Burdwan.

Of the two branches that remain to be described, the eastern branch, which retains the general designation of the river, passes by no place that calls for any notice. But on one of the streams which, jutting out from it, join the sea still further to the east, stands the town of Dacca, celebrated both in ancient and modren times. The stream on which it is built goes under the denomination of Booree Gunga—that is to say, old Ganges—and centuries ago, before certain changes took place in its course—for, with the exception of its shifting banks of sand, is continually forming for itself new channels and filling up old ones—was doubtless the principal and main outlet of the river. At the latter end of the seventeenth, and perhaps even so late as the beginning of the last century, Dacca was a place of great splendour and importance. The ruins which surround the modern town testify to its former extent and magnificence, and prove that it must have vied in appearance and in riches with most other Indian cities. The mighty Brahmapootra, rivalling in all but its length the greatest rivers of its sister and close neighbour the Ganges enters the sea also at this point; and there is thus great reason to suppose that a spot which commanded, as Dacca would have done, the mouths of such sources of inland trade and communication, should have been the site of a great and flourishing town. At the present day Dacca is noted for the excellence of its cotton fabrics, the beauty of its muslins surpassing that of those manufactured in any other part of the world.

The western branch, or Hooghly, after passing its point of junction with the Bhagirathi, and until it reaches the southern extremity of Calcutta, presents an animated and lively picture, full of all the action and the thousand sights and sounds that surround the seat of government. Its banks are lined with thriving towns, busy with trade or luxurious with wealthy inhabitants; its overshadowing woods are interspersed with country seats of rich merchants, whose offices are in Calcutta. The towns of Hooghly, Chinsurah, Chandernagore, Serampoor, and Barrackpoor, are quickly passed, one after another, on opposite sides of the stream. The first is a large civil station, fashionable and select; at Chinsurah the Dutch East India Company built their first factory in 1656; Chandernagore is a French town, forming a little colony in itself, amenable to different laws from those of the surrounding country, and affording, under its tricolour flag, a place of refuge to the runway debtors and scamps of Calcutta; Serampoor was the spot chosen as the site of the mission by Dr. Carey, the pioneer of British missionary efforts in Bengal; and Barrackpoor, with its pretty park and menagerie, is a favourite place of resort to holiday makers. The houses of the latter town are contiguous to the outskirts of Calcutta, and from thence the sights that crowd upon our view are various and interesting. But we cannot at present do more than enumerate them, and so we pass steadily on. On, past private houses, factories, and native huts; past horrible burning-ghats, where the smoke and stench rise continually from funeral pyres; past crowded and dirty wharves, where piles of goods await removal to the ship, the train, or the warehouse; past lines of crowded shipping, with labouring crews and shouting coolies; past the ghat of the East Indian Railway Company, whose busy little steamer puffs backwards and forwards continually, conveying passengers between Calcutta and the train. On again, past English counting-houses and merchants' offices; on, past the Esplanade, with its public gardens and promenades, and its pretty line of East Indiamen that might well be mistaken for men of war, moored close to the bank; on, past Fort William, past the Maidan, and Calcutta's Rotten-Row; the Circular Road, the shipping again; past Kidderpore Docks; past Alleypore, with its villa houses peacefully reposing in beautiful grounds; past Garden Reach, fallen from its suburban celebrity, contaminated by the presence of the ex-King of Oude; past the Botanical Gardens and Bishop's College; on, past Calcutta, native, mercantile civil, and military; on, past all signs of human habitation, once more alone with the swiftly-flowing stream Then, the river widening, and retaining with it its mud and jungle-covered banks to the verge of the horizon, no other objects meet our gaze but lighthouses and telegraphic stations, until at length the lightship at the Sandheads rises into view, and we remember that the Ganges is no longer with us, but is merged in the boundless sea.

SCIENCE AND ART.—A striking instance of the immense value a small piece of steel may acquire by the great power of skilled mechanical labour is the balance-spring of a watch. From its extreme fineness and delicacy 4,000 weigh not more than one ounce, and exceed in value £1,000. A most interesting little work, describing the rise and progress of watchmaking, has been published by J. W. Benson, 25, Old Bond Street, and the City Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill. The book, which is profusely illustrated, gives a full description of the various kinds of watches and clocks, with their prices. Mr. Benson, who holds the appointment to the Prince of Wales) has also published a pamphlet on Artistic Gold Jewellery, illustrated with the most beautiful designs of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, &c., &c., suitable for Weddings, Birthday, and other presents. These pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad, who are thus enabled to select any article they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

LORD BYRON AND HIS SISTER.

LORD LINDSAY, has written to the *Times* as follows:—

SIR,—Now that our public critics have spoken, will you allow me to state as briefly as possible my own deductions from the evidence—Lady Anne Barnard's memorandum and Lady Byron's letter—which I placed before the world without comment in your impression of the 7th inst.?

I adduced the evidence to prove—1, that what Lady Byron felt and communicated to Mrs. B. Stowe in 1856 as to the causes of the separation was at variance with what she felt and communicated to Lady Anne in 1816-8; 2, that it was an absolute impossibility under all the circumstances that Lady Byron could have entertained in 1816 the particular charge brought forward in 1856,—always and throughout assuming *pro argumento* Mrs. Stowe to be correct in her representation of it.

Comparing the two narratives, Lady Anne's and Mrs. Stowe's, your readers will observe,—

1. That the contrast between the circumstances of the journey after the wedding, as narrated by Mrs. Stowe and Lady Anne—insult and injury throughout, according to Mrs. Stowe, but represented to Lady Anne by Lady Byron as a bad jest, apologized for on the instant by Byron on seeing her hurt, and passed over and forgotton by her till subsequent events recalled it to her memory—suggests the inference that, if lapse of time could thus affect Lady Byron's recollection on this one point, so it might on others.

2. The similar contrast between the two accounts of Lady Byron's parting from her husband—expulsion, with the minute circumstances narrated (we are told) in 1856, and a deliberate secession, advised by Dr. Baillie, on the suspicion of Byron's insanity, unknown to him, and against her own wish to avow the truth, as stated to Lady Anne in 1816,—suggests the above inference *a fortiori*, inducing the further conclusion that if more serious charges were made at a later date they must be listened to with even greater caution and reserve.

3. The implicit denial given to Lady Byron's statement in 1856 (if correctly reported) to the effect that Byron informed her of and sought for her connivance at an amour with his sister, and that she continued to reside with him in the hope of weaning him from it, by Lady Byron's statement in 1816 that she had kept Mrs. Leigh with her as much as possible for her own protection, Byron having attempted to corrupt her own principles, is sufficient to bring this terrible charge under the category last pointed out. Can any one believe that a wife would court the constant company and society of her husband's paramour, his own sister, at the time when she was, on her own evidence, endeavouring to attract and confirm his interest and affection towards herself? Why, too, if she thought it not unlikely that such might have been the case, did Lady Byron, a woman of such strong will and determined will, bend upon her husband's redemption from this damning sin, suddenly give up the point after the birth of her child, and abandon her husband and her friend to the mercy of their evil passion? Mrs. Leigh, be it remembered, was a woman much older than either Byron or Lady Byron, a wife of unimpeached character, happy in her husband, and a mother, and who, from the moment of the renewal of their early intimacy as children, exercised a half-sisterly, half-motherly influence on Byron—always for his good. The reader will have remarked an illustration of this in Lady Anne's account of a scene of mockery on the part of Byron, described to her by Lady Byron as having taken place, even although his sister was present. The absurdity of the idea would make one laugh were it not for its simple hideousness, and the thought of the agony to those involved hereditarily in the imputation.

4. The enduring tenderness and friendship expressed by Lady Byron for her husband in 1818, as evinced by her letter to Lady Anne, while judging him, nevertheless, with extreme severity, and (a matter of the utmost importance) believing *then* in his sanity, which she did *not* at the time of her secession, are in absolute opposition to the sentiments of abhorrence and alienation with which she must be credited, as a pure-minded woman and wife, had she then, as Mrs. Stowe asserts, believed in such guilt.

5. Not a trace exists throughout the evidence adduced from Lady Anne's memoranda of the horrible charge in question. Had such a blot existed, common-sense may tell us, the whole tone of her complaint to Lady Anne would have been different. Under the weight of such a load as belief in her husband's infamy inferred no woman could have dwelt in detail on what, in comparison, were secondary causes of complaint, as under the counter hypothesis she did to Lady Anne.

6. The personal incitement alleged, apprehension (how groundless may be imagined) for her child's safety (possibly for its principles in after life), the impression entertained throughout the period of their living together that he was insane, and inability, as she thought, to gain his affection, might well, in the aggregate, appear to justify the step she took. Among these causes the suspicion of his insanity is distinctly pointed to as the dominant one. It may have appeared wiser in Lady Byron's her interest and child's, and even (as she doubtless thought) her husband's, to say nothing and let conjecture amuse itself. Whether this was just to Byron, whether she had the right, as her friends assume, to act as sole judge in the matter, is a different question. The fact recently stated by Dean Trench (at variance with what has hitherto been understood), that Lady Byron imparted her secret to many persons at different periods of her life, confirms the impression that it could not have been of the aggravated nature now proposed. Nor in that case can it be imagined that Lady Byron would have sanctioned the suppression of her husband's posthumous and justificatory memoir, thus destroying his only means of defence in case the charge at present made should be divulged.

The alternatives I suggested, on the assumption that these considerations would at once approve themselves to the public mind, were, that either Mrs. Stowe must have entirely misunderstood Lady Byron, and been thus led into error and misstatement, or that under the pressure of a life-long and secret sorrow Lady Byron's mind had become clouded with an hallucination in respect of the particular point in question. I had thought it not unlikely that such might have been the case, but the former alternative would now appear to be the more probable one from a letter lately published by Lady Byron's grandson, Lord Wentworth, proving that, whatever Mrs. Stowe may have understood, or believed she understood, in 1856, the paper that Lady Byron showed her, and which I assume to be the same that Lord Wentworth speaks of, and other of Lady Byron's papers, are silent as to the imputed criminality. "About three years ago," says his Lordship, "a manuscript in Lord Byron's handwriting was found among her papers, giving an account of some circumstances connected with her marriage, and apparently intended for publication after her death; but, as this seemed not quite certain, no decision as to its publication was come to. . . . This statement, in Lady Byron's own handwriting, does not contain any accusation of so grave a nature as that which Mrs. Stowe asserts was told her, and Mrs. Stowe's story of the separation is inconsistent with what I have seen in various letters, &c., of Lady Byron's." Of this brief but comprehensive and decisive statement I can only say that, had it appeared before Messrs. Wharton and Ford's letter, which held out no hope of any such communication, I should not have thought it necessary to adduce a word in vindication of Lord Byron and Mrs. Leigh. As it is, while Lord Wentworth proves that Lady Byron did not commit to writing (so far, of course, as he is aware) what is imputed to her, Lady Anne's testimony shows, I submit, that she could not possibly have believed in the asserted guilt at the time of the separation and in 1818. The evidence conjointly may be said to exhaust probation.

7. Much anxiety has been expressed that Dr. Lushington should speak on the subject of Lady Byron's application to him for advice in 1816. But he could reveal nothing to convict Byron, for, if, even assuming the extreme possibility, Lady Byron had actually made such a charge against her husband, the law would not possibly have believed the asserted guilt at the time of the separation and in 1818. The evidence conjointly may be said to exhaust probation.

8. It has been assumed all through this discussion that Byron's character and writings render it probable, if not certain, that Mrs. Stowe's charge is well-founded, —a critic might as well charge Horace Walpole with having intrigued with his mother on the score of his having written the Mysterious Mother!—but, as in the matter last remarked upon, it is overlooked or forgotten that not one but two are accused by Mrs. Stowe—not Byron only, but his sister; the charge being, not the confession to Lady Byron by her husband of a guilty passion entertained by himself alone, but of the unrestrained indulgence of it by both—that sister a noble and virtuous English wife and matron whom Lady Byron herself was reconciled and kind to (as we are told) after a temporary coldness, and whom Queen Adelaide, that virtuous Princess and lady, admitted to residence in St. James's! Many years ago I studied Byron's life, as well as that of all our great poets of 1800-30, with great care, but even in the vilest contemporary publications issued to meet the craving demand for scandal connected with Byron I do not remember this charge. If slander ever touched Mrs. Leigh for a moment, it fell off innocuous, as from Minerva's purity. Byron's good name is dear to me, but, after all, he is a man, and must reap as he sowed, courting the misconceptions of romance; but I trust it will be long before injury done to a lady ceases to rouse the blood of a gentleman. I have written what I have done even more in Mrs. Leigh's interest than Byron's. The true question raised by Mrs. Stowe is between herself and Mrs. Leigh, not Byron.

9. Having thus shown the bearing of the evidence upon the question of Mrs. Stowe's charges, it remains for me to suggest, in justice to Byron, the true interpretation that I think should be put upon the facts recorded by Lady Anne, and which have been viewed by many critics (who take no account of the moral disproportion between the two charges) as implying as much discredit to him as the accusation brought by Mrs. Stowe. Lady Anne's narrative and Lady Byron's letter, taken in combination, prove, that, charming, admirable, and, let me add, practical, as Lady Byron was, she was, by her own testimony now before your readers, the last woman living that could have understood or shaped such a man as Byron into the being she wished to see him. While the evidence shows, on the one hand, that she was not the cold, heartless wife that she has been represented by many, but a generous, self-denying, much-suffering, and, I would add, heroic woman, it shows on the other that, full (I believe) of enthusiasm, but void of imagination; angelic, perhaps, in pity and forbearance, but wanting in dramatic sympathy; acting rigidly up to her sense of duty; firm in purpose as a rock; sedate in conscious virtue and superiority, but wanting, apparently, in that most subtle and precious gift of tact—too good, in fact, for the daily bread of human nature—she was not the woman who could have dealt with the complex and difficult task which she set before her when she made the terrible mistake of marrying Byron. It is impossible for any one who contemplates Byron's character and hers by the light of the present evidence not to see that her tendency was to take everything he said *au pied de la lettre*, no middle ground being allowed between the suspicion of absolute insanity and the assumption of absolute wickedness. I have neither time nor space to carry this observation into detail; but we all know how much depends on the way in which a thing is said—words which, read or repeated, sound brutal may have had a very different intention when spoken. Have none of us, moreover, witnessed the mischievous and perverse delight with which men of wit and easy morals indulge themselves in puzzling and mystifying those whom they accuse (unjustly it may be) of precision? Then, in regard to the disquisition on marriage, which Lady Byron supposed was an attempt to corrupt her principles, can any one seriously suppose that, whatever Byron might say in defence of *cavalieri serventi* in Italy, he wished his wife to provide him with such a substitute in England? And yet this she seems to have believed! Let not the reader misconceive me because I mark gradations of blame where all is blameable; but let the English mind assert its good sense and the spirit of fair interpretation which always accompanies that virtue, and give Byron credit for not having been the malignant demon which certain critics have pronounced him upon the evidence I have been compelled to lay before them.

To conclude. A man for whom Walter Scott, that wise observer and good man, felt "strong attachment' cannot but have had much good in him. It was in proof of this, and in suggestion that Lady Byron's original impressions were the true ones, that I adduced Sir Walter's testimony. There was a waywardness in Byron's mind, a tinge, not merely of that "madness" which is so nearly allied to "great wit," but of hereditary "melancholy," which ran, like a subtle poison, through all its mazes, and broke out alternately in self-accusation, enhanced (as in many such cases) by the pleasure of producing a sensation, and in a grim, if not ferocious, and (so to say) freakish merriment, the very reverse of romance and enthusiasm while it lasted, that may well have amazed, terrified, and disenchanted a young and inexperienced, although noble-spirited, woman like Lady Byron. This last consideration, the morbid tinge which, not amounting to insanity proper, renders such men liable to abnormal conditions of temper and conduct, subjecting them to unmerited constructions, coupled with those already urged, may seriously modify any conclusion come to from Lady Anne's narrative, and even induce compassion for him who was, in the long run, the more suffering of the two victims. Lady Byron allowed to Lady Anne that their happiness during their life in common, although unequal and perturbed, still was happiness. Byron says the same. She was wrong in supposing that, deeply wounded as he was by her withdrawal from him (and not without cause so far as her silence was concerned), he did not love her. A comparison of the "Fare thee well" with the lines addressed to the woman to whom he imputed her alienation establishes the distinction which he at first drew between her biassed and her native feelings. Afterwards, when convinced that the rejection was absolute, his heart was an eternal battlefield between bitterness towards her and tenderness, rendering it, like a blasted planet, a spectacle for angels to pity. The unsent letter given to Lady Blessington (for Byron was a child in reticence), and on which so cruel and unjust an interpretation has been placed (as if he would have forged the "care of the Hon. Mrs. Leigh" on the superscription in order to make it pass current with posterity as written under genuine feeling), of itself proves the enduring affection I contend for, as well as, in his allusion to his sister, his utter innocence of any thought of ancient jealousy on Lady Byron's part. And, most of all, his dying words to Fletcher, as recorded by that faithful old servant and friend, prove it, and show, too, that Lady Byron, his daughter, and his sister engrossed—with no guilty distinction or remembrance—the tenderest emotions of his heart when passing, at that supreme moment, through the deep waters of his last affliction:—"'Oh! my poor, dear child!'"—such is the simple record—"'my dear Ada. My God! could I but have seen her. Give her my blessing, and my dear sister Augusta and her children; and you will go to Lady Byron and say—tell her everything; you are friends with her.' His Lordship appeared to be greatly affected at this moment. Here my master's voice failed him, so that I could only catch a word at intervals; but he kept muttering something very seriously for some time, and would often raise his voice and say, 'Fletcher; now, if you do not execute every charge which I have given you, I will torment you hereafter, if possible'"—a sparkle of the old grim humour breaking out in his dell. Fletcher continues:—

"Here I told his Lordship, in a state of the greatest perplexity, that I had not understood a word of what he had said; to which he replied, 'Oh, my God! then all is lost, for it is now too late! Can it be possible you have not understood me?' 'No, my Lord,' said I; 'but I pray you to try and inform me once more.' 'How can I?' rejoined my master; 'it is now too late, and all is over.' I said, 'Not our will, but God's be done!' and he answered, 'Yes, not mine be done! but I will try.' His Lordship did indeed make several efforts to speak, but could only repeat two or three words at a time, such as 'My wife! my child! my sister! you know all—you must say all—you know my wishes' The rest was quite unintelligible."—I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

Dunecht, Sept. 14. LINDSAY.

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WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THELIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c. arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receives Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Subscribed Capital $50,00,000
Paid-up Capital $35,00, 00
Reserve Fund $7,00,000

LONDON BANKERS.—The London and County Bank.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

George F. Heard, Esq., Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.—Chairman.
Julius Menke, Esq., Messrs. W. Pustan & Co.—Vice-Chairman.
Solomon D. Sassoon, Esq., Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.
W. H. Forbes, Esq., Messrs. Russell & Co.
W. Lemann, Esq., Messrs. Gilman & Co.
Hon. James B. Taylor, Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.
James P. Duncanson, Esq., Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone & Co.
E. R. Bellilios, Esq., Merchant.
George L. Helland, Esq., Messrs. John Burd & Co.
A. Jones, Esq., Messrs. Siemssen & Co.
R. Rowett, Esq., Messrs. Holiday, Wise & Co.

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.

CHIEF MANAGER—Victor Kresser, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Shanghai.	Foochow.	Calcutta.
Hankow.	Yokohama.	Bombay.

London.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

The Bank grants drafts at Current rates of Exchange on the London and the Comptoir Bank, London. It also purchases Bills and grants Drafs payable at its various Branches in India, China, and Japan.

INTEREST.

On Fixed Deposits will be allowed, payable half-yearly, as follows:—

12 Months	6	per cent per annum.
6 "	5	do. do.
4 "	3	do. do.

In the meantime the Bank does not open Current Accounts.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any information as to rules of business may be obtained at the office or by letter to the Agent. R. STEVENSON,
Bombay, 27th September, 1869. Agent in Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).
Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.

Subscribed Capital £927,700
Paid-up Capital £463,850
Reserve Fund £41,000

HEAD OFFICE.
80, King William Street, London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY.
Agents—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.

GLASGOW DEPOSIT AGENCY.
Agents—Messrs. Couper, Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director of the Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England
National Provincial Bank of England.
and
National Bank of Scotland, London.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND,
British Linen Company Bank.
and
National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CIRCULAR NOTES.

The Bank also issues for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route, the Circular Notes of the National Provincial Bank of England, which are payable in Egypt, and at all the principal towns on the Continent, &c.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	3	per cent.	
"	6	"	" 5 "
"	12	"	" 6 "

All remittances should be made payable to the Manager, National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 12th April 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jollyboat lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette." Meadow Street, Fort.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just landed several Hand Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason, & Co., with suction and delivery Hose. Rs. 1,100 each.

Also, now in the Harbour and daily expected to be landed, Portable Steam Engines, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, having enlarged Fire Boxes suitable for burning wood fuel.

10 Horse Power	Rs. 3,200
8 " "	" 2,600
6 " "	" 2,200

Lift Pumps, 6 and 8 inch bore.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 Feet long, Nos. 20 and 24 Gauge.
A few Iron Plate Girders, 33 Feet long, 24 inches deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per running foot.
Fresh Portland Cement, in 4 cwt. Casks.
Tools.—Bar and Plate Iron.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 19th October, 1869.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS,
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Grab Wr Jaw Bolts.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.
One 14 H. P. Portable Engine, complete.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
Haley's Jacks from 2 to 20 tons.
Teak Ice Chests.

MAIN'S "PATENT